INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 62-- BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 13 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
17 Mar.	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI	*	16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,883

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
13th March	YUBAYE MARU	Japan.
29th March	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†S. S. KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	†S. S. ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
28th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
26th April.	†S. S. MIRZAPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
14thMar.	BARODA	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th ,,	KAROA	East & South Africa.
16th ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
19th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	xELLORA	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Basreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Feb.	15 arch
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	4 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	29th Feb.	14th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru..	14th March	24th ,,
Indo Maru ..	14th ,,	28th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	7th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS,
News A
Poona Budhawar,
AND

(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.

(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
540, Centre Street
Poona.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY. 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building. D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits • (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

Real News

in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

ALL SEEKING EMPLOYMENTS (male or female) any capacity, call or write for particulars EASTERN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 327, Hornby Road (opposite Cook's Building), Bombay.
A R775

WANTED AGENTS—UNDERWEARS FOR SALE Rs. 5-6 per doz. Buttons Rs. 3-8 per 12 gross, RAMANLAL DHANASUTAR POLE, Chokhavati Pole, Ahmedabad.
A R777

WANTED—SOLE AGENT in each district for (Regd.) "Swarna Renu"—Pill and Ointment. Curor of all diseases. Details in hand bill. Unsolicited testimonials for various diseases even of Leprosy. 50 pills in a phial and one phial ointment /12/- each. Samples free "THE SWARNA RENU OFFICE, Dacca.
A R764

PARTNER WANTED—"Fully qualified and experienced architect Indian (30) seeks partner to open Architect's Office in Bombay. B.E., preferred. Apply Box No. 2113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R760

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and ORGANIZERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for a most progressive cheap Insurance Business and to organize and secure Loan Business from those desiring Loan without security and at a lowest possible interest of one Rupee per cent per annum for starting Indian Trade and Industries. Apply—PEOPLE'S OWN PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Sholapur Road, Poona.
A 30089

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,"

Bombay House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for State, two STORE CLERKS, one TIMEKEEPER and a TALLY CLERK for Railway. Apply sharp with two annas stamp MANAGER, S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R780

WANTED—experienced SALES LADY for retail store, dealing in woollen piecegoods. Apply giving full particulars of previous experience etc. and Salary expected to Box No. 2115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 30095

AGENTS WANTED for first class German Swords and Fencing articles. Competitive prices and liberal terms. Must carry stock. Apply for particulars S. P. MAYOR, 69, Aldermanbury, London, E. C. 2.

WANTED.—For THE BANWARI LAL HOSPITAL, at Laheriasarai, one X-Ray Mechanic, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40—2—80. The post is pensionable Apply stating age and qualifications. Applications will be received up to the 15th of March, 1928, by the SUPERINTENDENT, B. L. Hospital, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga.

WANTED—FOR ALLUVIAL MINE In Lower Burma Mechanical Electrical Engineer to take charge of Plant consisting A. C. High Tension Hydro-Electrifying Power Transformers, Hydraulic Pipe lines, motor driven pumping plant repair workshop etc Salary Rs. 800 per month with free quarters and one servant. Apply with copies of testimonials to MANAGER, Kanbauk Mines, Kanbauk, Lower Burma."

WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTS CLERK and a SALESMAN. Good knowledge of English necessary. Starting salary Rs. 100 or over with regular annual increments. Apply THE STANDARD BOOKSTALL, Quetta.

WANTED ARTS GRADUATES proficient in History. English and Philosophy. B. T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply with testimonials to the A G. PRINCIPAL, Narmada High School, Shuklatirtha (Dist. Broach.)

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MINING Manager for C. P. Collieries. Only those having long experience need apply P. O. Box 416, Bombay.

WANTED—QUALIFIED BOOK-KEEPER on Rs. 60 who is thoroughly experienced in accounts including Public Company A/cs, and Indian Companies Act. Apply Post Box No. 9015, Calcutta.

WANTED—European ENGINEER MANAGER, for a small Electric Supply Co., in Assam. Apply—GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., post Box 174, Calcutta.

WANTED—Smart energetic COMPOUNDER. Salary Rs. 30—5—50 Apply "CARLSBAD," 14, Watkins Lane, Howrah.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A very large quantity of British Standard Quality "B" Grade Transformer Oil supplied directly by Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers. For full particulars please apply to Box No. 2116. "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 770

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

PASS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS by wearing "Shree Hanuman Yantram," formerly prepared in Mysore. Special offer Re. 1-4. Apply "SHREE HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL HOUSE," Parnaka, Bassein, Thana District.
T R779

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASTOUNDING REDUCTION upto 31st March, 1928.—GENTLEMAN'S BROGUE-SHOE. (ORIGINAL price Rs. 32/) OFFERED at Rs. 13/8, Post Free. This attractive BROGUE is of Finest rich DARK BROWN CHROME with neat punchings CREPE Rubber Sole and Heel. An excellent SHOE for GOLF or General wear. Thoroughly durable. (Satisfaction or Money Back). THE MILITARY SUPPLY SYNDICATE (India). AGRA, U. P.
R776

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks, drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.
T R 745

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	— Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the authority of BABOOLAL son of Lalta-prasad Mishra to act on my behalf has ceased from the 15th day of October, 1927, and I am not responsible for any acts done by him since that date. No contract will be considered valid unless signed by me personally. Further Deviprasad Agnihotri and Ramsevak Shukla are no longer in my service.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1928.

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.
R774

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The HEAD OFFICE of the UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. owing to expansion of their business has been REMOVED to the more Commodious Building at No. 10, CANNING STREET, Calcutta from 1st March, 1928.
30085

NOTICE

BY THE PRESIDENT, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

THE TERM of office of the School Board, Bombay Suburban District expires on 30th April, 1928, and a new School Board will have to be established from 1st May, 1928. I have accordingly fixed 27th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. as the date and hour of the Elections which will be held in this office at Andheri. In exercise of the power conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the rules framed thereunder by Government Notification No. 2534, dated 10th October, 1924, I hereby invite applications so as to reach this office on or before 23rd March, 1928, from persons willing to be elected as members of the said School Board representing special interests as under:—

	No. of Elected Members.
(1) Persons experienced in Education (Vide Rule 17 (i)	(1).... 1
(2) Women Do. Do.	(2).... 1
(3) Representatives of Minorities (Mahomedans) Do.	(3).... 1
(4) Do. of Backward class Do.	(4).... 1
(5) Do. of Depressed classes Do.	(5).... 1
(6) Do. of Municipalities Do.	(6).... 2
(7) Do. of Notified Area Committees Do.	 1

The applicants are required to give an account of their qualifications and to produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 13 of the Rules aforesaid.

Any further information or explanation required can be obtained personally from this office during office hours on all days except Sundays and holidays.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, 10th March, 1928.
30094

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928
30055

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.
30056

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.
30057

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

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MIRAJ

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road. Ballard Estate, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1927.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th March, to TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1928.
30058

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DISINFECTING FLUID.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1928.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of disinfecting fluid." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

27th February, 1928.
30035

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Summary Suit No. 406 of 1928.

THE INTERNATIONALE CONTINENTAL CAOUTCHOUC CO. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) MESSRS R. T. MEHTA & CO., (2) CURSONDAS TRICUMDAS MEHTA and (3) RAMDAS TRICUMDAS MEHTA ..... Defendants.

ABSTRACT OF SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Plaint under O. XXXVII Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To,
RAMDAS TRICUMDAS MEHTA.

THE PLAINTIFFS abovenamed have instituted a suit in the Hon'ble Court amongst others against you for Rs. 6,338-12-0 and interest and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum due to them by the defendants as promised and agreed by the defendants letter to the plaintiffs dated the 9th September, 1927.

Please note that if you do not apply to the Hon'ble Court for leave to appear and defend the suit within 10 days and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted, the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding the said sum and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs.

This 21st day of February, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1928.
30104

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Order 5, Rule 5—Code of Civil Procedure)

IN THE COURT OF RAI SAHIB PT. TRILOKI NATH SHARMA, B.A., LL.B. SUB-JUDGE 1ST CLASS NASERABAD.
Civil Suit No. 1 of 1928.

RAMSARAUP S|o Mangtoo Ram Darji of Nasirabad. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

KALURAM S|o Krishna Balai of Karachi .....Defendant.

To, KALURAM S|o Kishna Balai of Karachi present whereabouts not known.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 633|5|-, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 30th day of March, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issued will be settled in your absence and you will bring with you or send by your pleader, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 8th day of March, 1928.

BRIDH LAL,
Reader to Sub-Judge, 1st Class,
Naserabad (Raj).

(Seal)

NOTICE:—(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand you should pay the money into Court, with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.
30099

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Order 5, Rule 5.—Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF RAI SAHEB PT. TRILOKI NATH SHARMA, B.A., LL.B. SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS, NASERABAD.
Civil Suit No. 26 of 1927.

GANESHRAM deceased through PEAREY LAL S|o Ganeshram and (2) KESTURMAL S|o Ram Bux Khandelwal of Naserabad ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMA S|o Sedhu through his legal representative GYARSA S|o Baloo Balai of Naserabad, (2) GYARSA S|o Baloo of Naserabad, and (3) Mst. GYANI, daughter of Pema w|o Heera Balai of Naserabad .....Defendant.

To GYARSA S|o Baloo Balai of Naserabad present whereabouts not known.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 284|9|-, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 30th day of March, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issued will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 8th day of March, 1928.

BRIDH LAL,
Reader to Sub-Judge, 1st Class,
Naserabad (Raj).

(Seal.)

NOTICE:—(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand you should pay the money into Court, with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.
30098

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure according to the Collector's Bills redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bake House Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (893-13|36) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 4868, 4869 and 4870 and New Survey Nos. 9501 and 7|9498, Cadastral Survey No. 140 of Fort Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay under A Ward Nos. 1087, 1088 and 1089, Street Nos. 24 and 10-12 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Meherbai, wife of Hormasji R. Nariman, on or towards the South by the property of Dungersi Shamji Joshi, on or towards the East by the said Bake House Lane and on or towards the West by the property of Tata Sons and Co.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 9 a.m. (B. T.), sell at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929), and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bzars in Bombay such as Fort Market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, Fish and Mutton Markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mzagon Peddar Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish and Vegetable Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Mrket, Parbhadevi Road Market and Elphstone Road Market, besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors selling at Vegetable Market at Colaba, Fguson Road, Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Rd and Masjid Markets and the right for selling fruits and vegetables, leaves of Biana trees at Gilder Tank Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

UCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Releiver appointed in Suit No. 3 of 1928 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the godown next to Mazagon Police Court. The Expeller and apparatus.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ATION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE READING AND LITERARY BOOKS. ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2 of 1927 (Bai Khairoo vs. Gulam Hussein), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Imali Haji Karmally's House known as Simon Building No. 28 New Chinch Bunder Road.

A large library consisting of valuable magazines, historical books, 110 books of Omar Khayam, encyclopedias in English, books in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu Languages, glass door and gun-sectional bookcases, writing tables, wooden picture frames, chairs, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Private offers will be received by the Receiver or the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT at 6-15 only.

The Fairest Flower of the Screen in a Bouquet of Smiles Tied with a Marriage Knot

COLLEEN MOORE

IN

ORCHIDS

AND

ERMINE

A LIGHT COMEDY ROMANCE

Also

Latest Pathe Super Gazette

and

THE CEREMONIAL PARADE

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy

Star:—

EDDIE CANTOR

The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—

KID BOOTS

Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—

BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA

(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Dare-Devil Stunt King:—

TOM MIX

In the role of a Graduate in a School of Etiquette and his wonder horse:

TONY

In the most sensational and thrilling Achievements in the William Fox Drama in 7 Reels—

OH! YOU TONY

A riot of Thrills and Laughs with the most exciting Race ever screened! DRAMA OF WESTERN MANHOOD AND EASTERN TEMPTATIONS!

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES WOOLLEN RUGS AND 1275 PIECES BLANKETS OF BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS DADAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Mangaldas Kahandas and Co., at their shop at Champagally at Mulji Jetha Market near the Baling Press and on account and at the risk of the under mentioned parties:

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS KANYALAL AND SONS OF DELHI:—

18 Bales each 50 Pieces Rugs No. 7b, 102" x 54", lbs. 3-1|2.

6 Bales each 50 Pieces Delhi Rugs, No. 74, 102" x 54", lbs. 3-1|2.

2 Bales each 50 Pieces Z Rugs No. 7J, 102" x 54" lbs. 2-1|2.

3 Bales each 50 Pieces No. 220 Chech Rugs 102" x 54" lbs. 2-1|2.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MR. CHOONILAL ASHARAM (OF BRITISH BLANKET CO.,) BOMBAY.

1275 Pieces "L" Blankets 54" x 84" lbs. 3.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

CARTER the GREAT

CARTER the GREAT

CARTER the GREAT

In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science

AND HIS COMPANY OF

TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.

HEADED BY

Miss EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her. SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.

MID-WEEK MATINEE THURSDAY MARCH 15th at 6 P. M.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6; 8; and 10 p.m.

The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by

D. W. GRIFFITH

The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:

SORROWS OF SATAN

BY

MARIE CORELLI

Featuring an All-Star Cast, including

ADOLPHE MENJOU

as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

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Health & Strength

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ZANDU'S

Makardhwaj

a Remedy that in

Preventing Intestinal Fermentation

Developing Digestive Powers

and

Promoting Health and Strength

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Unrivalled in Ayurved

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General Debility

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Never fail to use it in either of the two forms: SUVARNA GHATIT

Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)

RUPEES TEN PER TOLA

SUVARNA MISHRIT

Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Bhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)

RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To-day

Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.,

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Selling Depot:

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BROADCASTING

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

See the next issue of the INDIAN RADIO TIMES Inside Back Cover.

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LIBRARY MOVEMENT

ITS EDUCATIVE VALUE

CONFERENCE AT PETLAD

(From a Correspondent)

PETLAD, March 10.

The Third Library Conference of the Baroda State met to-day amidst scenes of great enthusiasm on the part of the local leaders as also the delegates from various libraries who have come here to take part in the Conference. More than 200 library associations have sent representatives.

The proceedings commenced this morning The opening ceremony of the Library Exhibition arranged under the auspices of the Conference was performed by Sheth Chandulal Keshavlal, a local businessman known for his philanthropy. Mr. Devidas Shah gave a bird's-eye view of the Exhibition to the public. He was followed by Mr. Motibhai Amin, the Pioneer of library movement in Charotar. He explained in detail the various sections of the Exhibition and emphasised their importance from an educational point of view. The exhibition has been a great success, the most attractive and instructive feature being the appliances used in the Montesory system. The Baroda Central Library have sent some very instructive exhibits dealing with child education. Various publishing bodies have heartily co-operated with the management and sent in their special publications as exhibits, chief among them, being the Standard Literature Society, Sastu Sahitya Samaj, Dakshina Murti Vidyarth Bhuvan Baroda.

A special section has been arranged showing the dailies, weeklies, and monthlies published on general and special subjects in India. The Exhibition has been very artistically arranged by Mr. Lalitchandra Divanji with his enthusiastic band of volunteers, under the guidance of Mr. Divanji and Mrs. Prabhudesai of the Baroda Central Library.

REVIEW OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT

SETH R. K. PARIKH'S SPEECH

Rajyaratna Datar Seth Ramanlal Keshavlal Parikh, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech at the Third Baroda State Libraries' Conference, said:—

The first library in the Baroda Prant was opened by some inhabitants of Petlad in 1873 in a rented building and was maintained by private donations and subscriptions. In 1874 H. H. the late Maharajah Malharrao came to its help and donated a sum of Rs. 1,250 through the then Dewan D. B. Khanvilkor. But the real State-aid was received in 1883 when through the strenuous efforts of the late D. B. Manilal Jashbhai, the then Dewan of Baroda, and the illustrious son of Petlad, H. H. The Maharajah Sayajirao gave a new library building.

The idea underlying the movement was to open libraries or reading rooms in villages where there were none to supply world-wide information to the people, as well as to acquaint them of what is happening round about them. Within two years 50 new libraries and reading rooms came into existence. In 1907 the Baroda State Education Department promulgated its scheme of Circulating Libraries which gave an impetus to the scheme of Mitra Mandal Libraries. Many of the villages of the Baroda State and especially of Petlad Taluka took advantage of it. The District libraries scheme of the present day is the Mitra Mandal Library Scheme with modifications. Besides the Mitra Mandal Libraries, there were Gokhale Reading Rooms, Home Rule League Library scheme as well as Solicitor Mr. Natvarlal M. Desai's scheme of opening Libraries in Gujarat.

To-day with the idea of imparting greater impetus to the library movement and to make it more lasting by co-operation, the Petlad Taluka Library Association was founded in 1923 and its efforts to bring together all the libraries of the Taluka has succeeded to some extent. Out of the manifold ideas of the association the one of having a reading room, library or both in each and every village of the taluka where there is a school has succeeded.

Petlad is asking from 1915-16 to be allowed the privileges of a district library. This Baroda Prant has no distinct library of its own. Still owing to the existence of the Central Library at Baroda, the necessity of a separate distinct library for the Prant is denied. We think that there must be a distinct district library in this Prant apart from the Central Library, just as even though there is the Sar Subha Saheb in Baroda, there is also a Suba or District officer for the Baroda District.

The necessity of a library carries with it the absolute necessity of a library conference. We try to find out whether we have benefited by the two previous conference or not. Some outsiders who have neither time nor occasion to see for themselves think that a conference is nothing but a waste of time and money and that it is merely the means of civilized begging from Government. If we accept their opinion we must stop these conferences. The first benefit of a conference is the free exchange of views among the delegates and the readiness of my brethren of the Petlad Taluka who attended the previous conference to accede our request for co-operation by way of Taluka Library Association and the like. The Dnyana Vardhako Vanchanalaya (Reading Rooms) are nothing but the echo of our library activity. If our libraries can soundly create interest in individuals for its cause, such conferences can do it more efficaciously and firmly. This time our library message has more firmly reached the adjoining province of Gujarat than the two previous conferenced. Patriots like Sir Purushotamdas has impanted this our activity in his native place. Ahmedabad is considering the question while the Bombay Municipality is also moving in the matter. This shows the effect of the call of us all heard through the conference. In such other ways the conference has proved its utility.

Our movement not only requires advertisement, it requires money also. In countries like England and America, the municipalities maintain their libraries. There the municipalities are meant for the people. In our State only that truth has been accepted. Fortunately our municipalities and Vishishtha Panchayats have begun to know their duties. The Municipality of Petlad has acted upto this idea since the very beginning and has been freely giving grants not only to this library but to the Urdu reading room, Ladies library and children's library as well.

The Government has done much for us and is still doing it. The American Millionaire Andrew Carnegie has done much in the cause of education. Our Maharajah Saheb has done perhaps something more. But we also should not depend too much upon State help. We have to thank Government for giving as much grant as our contribution. We must do more. We must be prepared to take as much advantage out of this library movement as is possible and carry it to other places also.

DUPED BY PROMISE OF EMPLOYMENT.

INGENIOUS HOAX BY A YOUNG HINDU

Charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 500, Natwarlal D. Gandhi, a young Hindu was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

Mr. Mark Noronha, Advocate, appeared for Ramanlal Mathuradas, the complainant while Mr. Chhotalal Gandhi defended the accused.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution story was that the accused was in the services of the Standard Oil Co., as a travelling agent till the end of December last, when he was dismissed. He was rather lavish in his expenditure and consequently often in need of money. It was alleged that he drew Rs. 500 from the Asangao branch of the Company without any authority. When asked to explain by the Company, the accused, who had made the complainant's acquaintance at Godhra, told the latter that he could employ him in the Company's services and did so a little later. He then asked the complainant to keep Rs. 500 ready as they would be required by the head office as deposit. This happened in December last. The accused then returned to Bombay and called the complainant to Bombay, with the deposit money by a prepaid telegram. The complainant came to Bombay and gave a hundi for Rs. 500 to the accused. The complainant was then sent on the Company's business to several places. In the meanwhile the accused found that the hundi was not endorsed. He, therefore, called the complainant by wire at Khandala and got the hundi endorsed and a letter written to his dictation. As desired by the accused, the complainant posted the letter and the hundi from Nasik to the address of the head office.

In January last, however, the complainant found that he was cheated by the accused because the latter was not in the Company's services nor had he any right to appoint people and receive deposits. He found that the hundi issued by him was credited to the accused's account.

CONDUCT OF EX-EMPLOYEE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

The Corporation considered on Monday afternoon the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the alleged wrongful dismissal of Mr. G. M. Patwardhan, Head Clerk in the Mechanical Branch.

It appeared from the letter of Mr. A. R. Gadkari, pleader of Mr. Patwardhan, addressed to the Corporation which was forwarded to the Sub-Committee that Mr. Patwardhan was a Head Clerk for about eight years drawing Rs. 190 per month. He was arrested on the 9th February 1926 on the charge of misappropriation of Municipal property worth about Rs. 35 and criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of Rs. 48 and Rs. 84 and that while the case was pending as Mazagaon Police Court one more charge was preferred against him in respect of criminal breach of trust for Rs. 265-4-0. After a protracted trial of nine months which took 36 hearings, Mr. Patwardhan was acquitted on two charges and the other two charges were withdrawn against him. Mr. Patwardhan then applied for long leave or requested the Commisioner to allow him to retire from Municipal service but the Commissioner called upon him to conduct his defence in respect of those very four cases lodged in the Mazagaon Police Court with one more case of falsification of accounts. That on the report of Deputy Commissioner, who made enquiries, the Commissioner dismissed Mr. Patwardhan, which Mr. Gadkari submitted was not fair to his client. The Sub-Committee in their report upheld the action of the Commissioner but in view of the long service and old age of Mr. Patwardhan who had also a family to maintain recommended that the pension due to him be granted as a matter of grace.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara moved an amendment to refer the report back to the Sub-Committee for reconsideration.

The Commissioner said that Mr. Patwardhan was given ample opportunity to prove his innocence before the Deputy Commissioner who was an experienced Magistrate. He was represented by a pleader and after going through all the materials before him, the Deputy Commissioner had submitted his report. He therefore suggested that the report be received.

Dr. A. Henriques moved a second amendment to record the report.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram failed to see why Mr. Patwardhan was not prosecuted on all the charges if the Municipal Executive had overwhelming evidence against him. He thought it was a fit case to send the matter to the Sub-Committee for further enquiry.

Mr. H. J. Davis urged the House to uphold the Municipal Executive as they had to preserve discipline.

The question being put to the vote and the amendment of Dr. Henriques to record the report was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

DELETE THE OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S DEMAND

At a general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Saturday, 10th March, 1928, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) "That in the opinion of the Bombay Medical Union, Sub-Clause 2 of the new amended Clause 5 in the New University Bill as tabled by the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education investing the Chancellor with powers to annul any proceedings of the University or of any authority thereof which in his opinion is not in conformity with this Act and the Statutes and Ordinances and Regulations, is objectionable, and will seriously interfere with the independence of the University. The Union is further of opinion that this Sub-clause should be deleted from the Bill."

(2) "That the Bombay Medical Union express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Lord Sinha who was one of the Indian Patriots and whose death at this juncture is a great loss to India."

MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

The preparations for the forthcoming tenth session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha to be held on March 23, 24, 25 next are being made in right earnest. Great enthusiasm prevails among the workers of the community. A regular volunteer corps is being raised under the captainship of Babu Chiranjilalji Loyalka. The enlistment of the volunteers is in progress.

The Reception Committee has already been formed. Kumar Balkishanlalji Poddar and Shruyut Narayanlalji Pitti have been elected Chairman and General Secretary of the Reception Committee respectively. Sub-Committees under the name of (1) Pandal Committee, (2) Propaganda Committee, (3) Volunteer Corps Committee, (4) Guest-receiving Committee, (5) Kitchen Management Committee, (6) General Organising and Funds Committee, (7) Amusement Committee, (8) Draft Committee have also been formed.

A spacious pandal is being erected in Madhav Bag in which a seating arrangement for 2,000 delegates, besides a large number of visitors has been made. Care is being taken to look after the comfort and convenience of the delegates and visitors in every possible way. Lodging arrangements for the guests have been made in Heerabag, Panchavatwadi, Murarbag, Nemaniwadi, Birlawadi and Birla House.

The recent news of the election of Babu Hanumanprasadji Poddar for Presidentship has been received with a great enthusiasm and unanimously welcomed from all quarters.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson atended the Regatta Dinner at the Yacht Club on Saturday.

Lady Wilson received Rani Inder Karan at Government House, Bombay, on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a Combined Meeting of Lodge St. George and Lodge Gymkhana on Monday.

INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALISTIC CONGRESS

DELEGATE FROM INDIA

BOMBAY, March 12

The triennial International Spiritualistic Congress will be held in London in September next. Mr. V. D Rishi has been invited to attend it as the representative from India.—A.P.

A CORRECTION

The Associated Press of India issues the following:—"It was stated in the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on the 10th March, that Mr. Alexander, a member from Madras, supported the plea for the abolition of the export duty on raw hides. This was incorrect. Mr. Alexander definitely opposed the abolition of the duty."

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SMALL MARKET—WEATHER RATHER UNFAVOURABLE—U. S. A. FEBRUARY MILL CONSUMPTION EXPECTED BULLISH—FUTURES 10 TO 6 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, March 10.

The New York futures market opened at decline of 3 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool closing quotations. There was absence of selling pressure and prices improved on short covering and better support. The total turnover of the business was limited at the market closed at a rise of 10 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 18.9.c.

The New Orleans futures market improved 13 to 14 points and spot prices hardened 14 points to 18.50c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, March 10.

Previous Close ..	18.36	
10-0 a. M.	18.33	—.03 Opening.
10-06 a.m.	18.31	—.05 Lowest.
11-57 a.m.	18.43 pl.	.07 Highest.
12 Noon	18.41 pl.	.05 Closing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. N. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th inst. as under:—

"Anticipate bullish consumption report on Wednesday. Think technical position improving. Weather rather unfavourable. Inclined to expect market do better.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee received yesterday the following cable from New York friends:—Messrs. Hariss Irby & Nose.

"Cotton:—Expect narrow market for present eventually considerably higher."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American Correspondents:—

Quiet market but undertone good.

Reuter:—"Market quiet and features less."

From Liverpool:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 10,482,000 bales."

From New York:—"Market awaits new crop developments, acts tired temporarily, important decline unlikely, Federation consumption points of total season 15 3/4 to 16 millions, monthly reports of textile merchants shows February sales 85.3 p.c. production, improvement 20 p.c. January, expect old crop now narrow further. Securities very strong."

MR. GANN'S CABLE.

Buying and selling about equal. Market is in a narrow trading range and may continue for some time without any big move either way. You will have to sell on quick Rallies and buy at breaks making moderate profits. Protest with stop loss order of 20 points above to-day's highest (July 18.43). If top is crossed then double up and go long.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP REPORTS 1928.

Thursday, May 17, 1928, 11 a.m. revision of the report on acreage and yield in 1927.

Monday, July 9, 1928, 11 a.m. report on the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1928.

Wednesday, August 8, 1928, 11 a.m. reports as of August 1 on condition and probable total ginnings.

Saturday, September 8, 1928, 11 a.m. reports as of September 1 on condition and probable total ginnings and an estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1.

Monday October 8, 1928, 11 a.m. report as of October 1 on condition and probable total ginnings.

Thursday, Nov. 8, 1928, 11 a.m. report as of Nov. 1 on probable total ginnings.

Saturday, Dec. 8, 1928, 11 a.m. reports as of Dec. 1 on preliminary estimate of probable total ginnings, and estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1.

(All Eastern Standard Time.)

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.

ABSENCE OF BUYING—SCATTERED PROFIT TAKING—FUTURES 10 TO 4 POINTS LOWER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, March 10.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 6 to 1 point in sympathy with easier New York closing prices. There was absence of buying and prices ruled easy on long realising. The market closed 10 points lower for near months and 3 points lower for distant deliveries. Spot demand was good and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales. Middling American Spot prices declined 8 points to 10.46d. per lb.

Empire futures declined 9 to 5 points but Egyptian ring ruled firm and prices closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report.—AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Brought into sight for the season:—11,931,000 Bales.

Export from America for the season.—5,430,000 Bales.

American Mills takings or the season:—5,052,000 Bales.

World's Visible Supply:—6,603,000 Bales.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 10th inst.

Light to moderate rainfall Georgia, Alabama, South and West Texas.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"New York Cables:—Light rains in Texas, but insufficient Rains delaying farm-work in the East."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 10

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week ending 10/3/28. Bales.
Total in Sight	11,931,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	497,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	240,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,902,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	246,000
Total Sales	40,960
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,300
East Indian Cotton Stock	27,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	9,200
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	
East Indian Cotton Imports	5,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	108,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	31,000
Total Afloat	210,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	268,000

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

In-full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 10-3-28	This year.	Last year.
Khapdesh	4,228	243,825	302,758
Central India	2,187	226,738	236,903
Barsi and Nagar	1,050	228,385	172,608
Hyderabad-Gaorani	310	90,736	59,221
Berar	6,362	494,156	495,187
Central Provinces	4,373	214,054	199,836
Total Comras	18,510	1,497,894	1,466,513
Dholera	1,853	78,909	87,200
N.-W. Provinces	33	61,117	52,812
Rajputana	239	31,935	32,063
Sindh-Punjab	584	123,913	95,654
Broach	787	11,224	21,096
Coompta and Flarwar	421	4,932	26,407
Westerns-Northerns	60	4,117	11,235
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	120	8,547	4,749
Persian		3,572	3,217
American		24,300	103,586
Egyptian and African	174	14,999	26,213
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		66	51
Total	22,781	1,965,525	1,931,191

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

In-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 8th Mar. 10-3-28	This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,163	363,287	175,780
Japan and China	2,000	518,689	715,922
Coast Ports		15,386	9,242
Upcountry by Rail		50,299	57,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,571	94,120
Total	6,163	969,232	1,252,108

BOMBAY.

QUIET MARKET. SOME SELLING CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

The local forward cotton market displayed somewhat quieter conditions to-day and the range of fluctuations being narrow only small business passed. Prices of Broach A.-M. delivery opened at Rs. 362|8 and declined to Rs. 361|4 on bazar selling. Thereafter prices ruled steady and the Liverpool opening quotations being 5 points higher as expected, did not recorded any change. Rates at 4-30 p.m. closed as under at Marwari bazar:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 361|4.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 365|4.
F. G. M. G. Bengal March 307.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 306|8.
Fine M. G. Oomra March 332.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 333.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

The forward Market opened quiet and prices declined on selling by a local operator. There was absence of demand and prices were quoted as under at 6-30 p.m.—

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl/May	360/8
F.G.M.G. Broach July/Apl	364
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	305/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	305
Fine M.G. Oomra March	331/8
Fine M.G. Oomra May	332/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

March	220.60+1.10
June	226.40+0.90
September	229.90+0.60

TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

	To-day	Total.
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar	400	2,000
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	400	2,400

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Bengal March	307
Bengal May	307
Broach Apl/May	362
Broach July/Aug	336
Oomra March	333
Oomra May	333

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Bengal	330	323	316	309	301
S./P.	328	321	314	307	299
Rajputana	330	323	316	309	301
P./A.		418	411	404	
Oomra	348	341	334	324	
C. P. No. 1	373	366	359	349	
C. P. No 2	361	354	347	337	
Khandesh		336	326	316	306
Muthia			319	309	299

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Japan T. & Co.	Nagar	330/332
200	Do.	Nandura	338/340
100	Do.	Harda	337
200	Do	Berar	335/340
100	Vardhaman Bros.	Nagar	301
200	Currimbhai	Comptah	402
100	Do.	Ujjain	364
200	Fokes & Co.	Chalisgaon	314/316
200	G. G. Kesha	Darwah	339/341
200	Do.	Berar	338/340
300	Toyomankwa	Darwah	342/341
300	Volkart Bros.	Broach	384/386
200	Do.	Malkapur	315/317
100	N. Rajaram & Co.	Shenavad	328

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Red leafy.	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	315	
Bengal Fine	310	+ 5/6
Bengal F.G.	300	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	300	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	360	
Nagpur Fine	360	+28
Yeotmal Fine	350	
Arvi Fine	350	+14
Amraoti Fine	340	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	335/38	— 2
Mulkapur Fine	325/28	
Khandesh Fine	318/20	—12
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		—31
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	365/70	
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	335/70	
Purna F.G.G.S.	335/40	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	350/55	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	330/35	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine		+18 +15 A/May
Westerns M.G.		— 2
Westerns H.G.		
Cambodia	450/55	
Miraj/Sangli	390/95	
Compta Good	395/400	+30 +26
Dholera		+ 3/4
Kadi/Viramgam		+7/8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 12.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 March
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 ...
Banks buying T T 1/6
Banks buying D D 1/6
Banks buying 3 Mos 15/16-32 March
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 April.

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 Mos 268

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128-1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 125-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 136-3-4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 1

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3-4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-5/8

CROSS RATE.
New York|London 4.87 15|16 10th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|16 12th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|8 10th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 10th inst.
London|Belgium 34.99 10th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 10th instant.
London|Italy 92.35 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 10th inst. £4.4.11 1|4. 9th inst. £4.4.11 1|4.
Silver London Ready 10th inst. 26 1|4. 9th inst. 26 3|16.
Silver London Forward 10th inst. 26 1|8 9th inst. 26 1|16.
Silver New York Ready 10th inst. 57 7|16 9th inst. 57 5|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 10th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 9th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 10th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 9th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 per cent. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Gold Ready	21 8 6
Falguna	21 8 0
Chaitra	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold bars touch 96-97-98-99 ...	21 8 0
National City	21 9 9

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59 12 0
London—Ready	26-1/4
London Forward	26-1/8

London—Shanghai.—

Opening	2 7 1
Closing	2 7 1
New York Cent	57 7 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Fagan	59/12	59/12	59/12	59/12
Chaitra				59/12

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	10-3-28 71200000	11225000
,, Yesterday do	10000	30000
Exports to date do.	5226000	8024000
Stocks at Ports 9-3-28	1989000	2718000
,, Interior Towns do.	94100	1164000
,, Liverpool 9-3-28	846000	1306000
Visible Supply 9-3-28	4902000	6665000
Quantity in Sight do.	11931000	16163000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 50/2. highest 50/2/6; closing Rs. 49/13/6.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11/3; closing Rs. 4/11.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 58/10; highest Rs. 58/12; closing Rs. 58/6

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, March 10.

Wheat Ready	4/ 4/8
Wheat Har	4/3/9
Gram Ready	3/4 3-8
Gram Jeth	3-6-6
Barley Jeth	3/2/9
Rapeseed Bisakh	6/8/6
Cottonseed Ready	4/
Cottonseed Bisakh	4/0/6
Cotton Ready	28/

The Bihar Legislative Council voted on Saturday a Budget demand of Rs. 26,47,717 to defray charges during the coming year in respect of land revenue. The Swarajists were present, and moved a number of token cuts to raise questions f policy.—A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

SELLING PRESSURE IN MILL SHARES

TATA IRONS QUIET BUT STEADY.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Cotton Mill Shares opened easy to-day at a decline of about Rs. 5/- and declined further on considerable selling pressure of bears. The holders felt nervous to the offerings and unloaded a part of their holdings. Various reasons were assigned such as absence of cloth demand, unfavourable condition of the textile industry. and lastly it is alleged that some of the operators, who are credited with considerable purchases, did not take actual delivery and transferred their long interest to the next settlement. The sentiment is rather mixed and while the technical state of the market is not unsound it will be impossible for bears to depress prices materially from present level. However as we see the situation, we think it risky to remain short and prefer to leave the market alone for some time. Trading commenced with Dyeing quoted Rs. 942|8, Fazal 985/-, Pearl 63/12 and Century at Rs. 461/4. Ahmedabad operators were selling freely and discouraged any support. Prices gave way and closed at about the lowest Dyeing 938/12, Fazal 878/12, Pearl 603/12 and Century at Rs. 461/4. Indian Bleachings which exhibited good undertone upto now, were also liquidated and prices closed Rs. 10/- below previous close at Rs. 312/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sympathetic effect of weakness was also reflected in this section. Tata Iron Deferred opened at Rs. 312/8 and improved to Rs. 316/4 on scattered support. At this level long liquidation caused a decline of Rs. 8/- with quotation Rs. 308/-12. In the later trading a portion of the decline was wiped out. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 85/ and improved to Rs. 85/8 but could not hold the rise and sagged to Rs. 83/14. The (?) was steady at Rs. 84/4. Bombay Burma Shares ruled quiet but short covering checked the easying tendency. Tata Hydros declined to Rs. 1157/8 on long liquidation. Other Shares, Cements and shipping also ruled easy.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled quiet but steady with a small business.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	395
100 Alliance	**80**
50 Apollo	**6**
500 Bombay Cotton	315
200 Bombay Dyeing	938/12
250 Bradbury	260
100 Century	452/8
100 Colaba Land	132/12 x.d.
500 Central India P.	526/4
100 Coorla	**172/8**
100 Crescent	189/8
250 Currim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	645
200 Edward Sassoon	110
10 S. D. Sassoon	0/14/6
100 Elphinstone	15
250 Fazulbhoy	878/12
50 Finlay	140
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	**30**
100 Gokak	133/12
100 Indian Bleaching	312/8
100 Indore Malwa	368/12
100 Jamshed Mfg.	**47/8**
50 Kastoorchand	24/12
100 Khatau	97/8
100 Kohinoor	283/12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6800
100 Madhavrao Sed.	**7**
1000 Morarji	2000
500 Mathuradas	**50**
1000 Maneckji Petit	**1600**
100 Meyer Sassoon	85
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	303-12x.d.
10 New City	**115**
250 Pabaney	295
200 Pearl	597/8
100 Phoenix	440
10 Premier	12/8
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	203/12
50 Swan	140
100 Swadeshi	526/4
500 Tata Mill	82/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	**8050**

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1455
125 Imperial	352/8
50 India	91/4
25 Baroda	92/8
25 Central	25/8x.d.
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	**350**

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantej	880
Amritsar Patti	1?8
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	99
100 Dhond Baramati	**101**
100 Guzerat Rly.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	**99**
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	**95**
90 Mandra Bhon	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	120
100 Andhra Valley	777/8
100 Alcock	367/8
125 B. Burma	827/8
10 B. Burma No. 1	296/4
10 Br. India Insurance	**8/8**
Sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	4/14
100 B. Tramway	156/14
50 B. Tramway Pref	**6**
200 Bombay Steam	288/12
50 Bombay Telephone	50
10 Bundi Cement	23.4
250 Indian Cement	321/4
10 Cental Indian Mining	22/14
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	**1|8**
do 2 Do. Defd.	**1**
100 Katni Ordinary	248/12
10 Katni Deferred	830
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2150
10 Punjab P. Cement	15.
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	43/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	84/4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	311/4
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97.

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 12.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-5.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-48 Rs 101/14.
Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|9; 1945-55 Rs. 106-6.
Tone of Market quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 12.

3 Months 4-3|16 per cent.
6 Months 4-3|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 to 6-1|2 per cent.
One month 5-3|4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market steady.

1000 Tata Hydro	1157/8
100 Tata Oil	**43**
1000 Tata Power Ord.	580
100 Tata Power Pref.	910
215 Scindia Steam	19/6

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100-7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	37.
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 7 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1000
500 7 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	635
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	138
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 4th of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" will be as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ „
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SINGLE COPY

1 1/2 ANNAS.

NEGLECT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

COLOUR PREJUDICE IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MINISTER DISAGREES WITH SURGEON-GENERAL

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Monday was the eleventh day for cut motions and hence the non-official members of the House were keenly anxious to manoeuvre their business in such a way as would enable them to reach the grants for General Administration and Revenue. To-day being the last day for demands, the guillotine will be applied to the undemanded grants at 5 p.m. The non-official members have got to do a lot of things during the five hours which they have got at their disposal. They are particularly anxious to reach the revenue demand because that demand alone, if reached in good time, will give them an opportunity to raise a discussion of the most urgent and important Bardoli question on the floor of the House.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani withdrew his motion for the omission of the item provided for meeting the expenses of the Industries Department after having secured an assurance from the Hon. Minister that he would make every effort to appoint an Indian to the post of the Director and also he would provide more money for the Department in the next budget.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay—North) moved a cut of Rs. 10,000 in the total demand for Public Health with a view to initiate general discussion of the Government policy regarding the medical services. The mover launched a vigorous attack at the preferential treatment which was meted out to White men in respect of higher medical services. He also vehemently denounced the pernicious principle of colour bar which, in spite of the Indian Minister being in charge of the Department, was still in vogue in many a medical institution. The Minister gave an assurance that he would do his utmost to weed out the colour bar from the medical institutions and in view of this assurance, Dr. Gilder withdrew his motion.

Considerable solicitude was shown by the Minister for Public Health for the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. He frankly admitted that he did not share in the least the views of the Surgeon-General on the subject.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education, made a demand for a sum of Rs. 1,95,82,000 for Education (Transferred). Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) brought a hornet's nest about his ears by moving to omit an item of Rs. 5,510 provided for the establishment of an Anglo-Urdu school at Sholapur. A vehement opposition to the motion came from a number of Muslim members. Mr. Deshpande was at last prevailed upon to withdraw his motion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

At its resumed sitting on Monday, the Bombay Legislative Council further discussed Mr. B. G. Pahalajani's motion to omit the total grant provided for the Industries Department.

In the budget note on the provision for the appointment of the Director of Industries, it is stated:

After the retirement of Mr. F. E. Bharucha, late Director of Industries, the post of Director of Industries was kept vacant and the Department was put temporarily in charge of the Collector of Bombay. Government have now decided to fill the post in accordance with the recommendations made in the Freke Committee's Report. The pay of the post is proposed to be fixed at Rs. 1,800—40—2,000 per mensem. Provision is made for an appointment of an Assistant Director who will be required to enable the Director to leave Bombay on extended tours. It is proposed to fix the pay of the post of Assistant Director at Rs. 350 per mensem plus the Bombay compensatory allowance. If possible an officer of the rank of Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department will be selected to fill the post.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES KILLED.

Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated), speaking on the motion, accused Government of neglecting the Industries Department. The plea of the financial stringency, he remarked, was not a convincing excuse for the meagre provision that had been made.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay—South) observed that Industries Department was the only department which if properly managed, was capable of solving the financial difficulties rather than increasing them. The speaker asserted that efforts were being made not to develop the indigenous industries but to kill them by all sorts of methods. Unless there was a patriotic Indian Director at the helm of the Department, no good whatever would come out of it. He then pointed out several instances to show how attempts were made to cripple the activities of the Industries Department. When an Indian Director was appointed to the post, Government tried to bring all sorts of impediments in his way. Instead of a dozen clerks who were working in the Department before his coming to the office, the Indian Director was asked to go on with only one clerk. Government even went to the length of cutting of some of the supplies provided for the Department. There was want of will, Mr. Nariman declared, on the part of Government and not the want of funds. If Government were serious about the development of indigenous industries, more money would have certainly come from the provincial exchequer. What had Government done, he asked, to develop some of the most potential indigenous industries? Why had sugar industry failed in the Presidency? Because Government did not want it to stand on its own legs. The speaker then referred to the match industry and complained that Government were deliberately attempting to kill the indigenous match industry by surreptitiously bolstering up the foreign match factories. He also pointed out that Government had done next to nothing to develop the industry of extracting oils from ground-nuts and cashew-nuts. These important industries, he contended, were deteriorating for want of State aid and encouragement. Concluding, Mr. Nariman appealed to the Minister to assert his authority in matters which were of vital importance to the interests of the people. He humorously remarked that he would not call the Minister a "Figure-head", but he would unhesitatingly say that he (the Minister) was ruling the roost with his Secretary sitting behind him.

Hon. G. B. Pradhan, Minister for Excise, tried to meet some of the arguments advanced by Mr. Nariman. Referring to the match industry, he informed the House that all trees used for match sticks were given to a Syndicate of Indian manufacturers for disposal. In fact, he had asked the Chief Conservator to find a suitable plot for planting "Savar" and mango trees. The juice of cashew fruit, he said, was usually made into cashew liquor. However, he had asked an expert whether it was possible to prepare vinegar from the cashew fruit. So far as sugar industry was concerned, he assured the House that Government were making enquiries about the development of that industry in all possible ways.

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloach (Karachi) stated that the Britishers had cut off the thumbs of expert Indian weavers with a view to kill the weaving industry of this country.

The Home Member promptly got up to contradict the allegation and remarked that time after time the speakers were repeating the charge which was absolutely without any foundation. He challenged the speaker to furnish data to substantiate that charge.

The speaker retorted that he was willing to take up the challenge and furnish the data required by the Home Member.

At this stage of the discussion, closure was applied for and accepted.

"WILL CONSIDER INDIANS' CLAIMS."

The Minister for Education, in replying to the debate, said that a year ago when he took charge of the office, he found that a Committee had been appointed by Government in August 1926 to enquire into the working of the Industries Department. This report was received in July last. Proceeding, he informed the House that applications had been received for the post of the Director and they were now under consideration. He would, however, assure the House that Government were solicitous to appoint an Indian to the post of the Director. Referring to the oft-repeated query why extension was not given to Mr. F. E. Bharucha, the retired Director, the Minister stated that if Mr. Bharucha was one of the applicants for the post and if his age would allow it, his application would be favourably considered by Government.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY NEEDED.

Speaking about what he had done during his short term of office, the Minister went on to inform the House that during the current year, they had received the report of the survey of arts and crafts from the officer specially appointed for the purpose. Another officer, he said was appointed to report on the handloom industry. Mr. Gaitonde had been appointed to report on the tanning industry. Dealing with the chemical industry, the Minister stated that his Government had approached the Government of India for having the subject most carefully considered. He would, however, say that as soon as the Director of Industries was appointed, the first thing that he (the Director) would do, would be to tour round the Presidency and undertake an industrial survey of the Presidency. About financial provision, the Minister hoped that for 1929-30, he would be in a position to demand more money and he had no doubt that there would be no difficulty in getting an adequate amount for the purpose. Comparing the position of Bombay with that of the United Provinces and Bengal in regard to the expenditure on the Industries Department, the speaker pointed out that at present Bombay Government were spending Rs. 12 lacs on technical education and if that sum were taken into account, it could be safely said that this Government was not spending less than either the U. P. or the Bengal Government on the Industries Department.

Replying to a question put by Mr. S. A. Sardesai, the Minister stated that so far, nearly 55 applications had been received for the post of the Director of Industries, 50 of which were from Indians and the rest from foreigners.

In view of the assurances given by the Minister, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani withdrew his motion for the omission of grant. The total grant was at last made.

The Minister for Excise then made a demand for a grant of Rs. 26,28,000 under the head, "Agriculture." A cut of Rs. 7,700 moved by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) in the provision for pay of officers—co-operative credit—was carried.

COLOUR PREJUDICE MUST GO.

The Minister for Education then made a demand for grant of Rs. 49,05,000 under the head, "medical".

Dr. Gilder moved a cut of Rs. 10,000 in the total votable demand with a view to raise the discussion of the policy of Government regarding the Indian Medical Service. The speaker complained that the European members of the Indian Medical Service were being given a preferential treatment even to this day. He urged that it was high time that the distinction was done away with without any further delay.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur- supported the cut.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) suggested to Government that in future civil medical appointments should be placed in charge of qualified men not belonging to the Indian Medical Service. He contended that Government were spending more and more money on surgeons by deviating from the principle of appointing honorary surgeons to the higher posts. Continuing the speaker said that as J. J. and G. T. Hospitals had been turned into teaching hospitals, he could not understand why St. George's Hospital also should not be made a teaching hospital. That sort of colour prejudice, he observed, had to be got rid of.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, supporting the motion laid stress upon the defective medical system in Satara district.

NOT ENOUGH QUALIFIED INDIANS.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Secretary to Government, General Department, explaining the Government policy, said there were not enough Indians who were properly qualified for higher medical services.

The closure of the debate was moved and accepted at this stage.

The Minister, replying to the debate assured the House that as vacancies would occur in the I. M. S. Cadre, Government would select Indian officers qualified for the posts.

Dealing with the question of colour bar, the Hon. Minister said he was prepared to consider that matter in all seriousness. He, however, wanted to bring to the notice of the House that the appointments in the hospitals were generally made on the recommendation of the hospital Superintendents. Proceeding the speaker frankly admitted that he was always for Ayurvedic treatment. Certainly he did not share the views of the Surgeon-General on the subject. The Minister gave an assurance that he would do his best to see early steps were taken to encourage the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine. He would have given more money, he said, for the opening of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries had there been no financial stringency.

In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister, Dr. Gilder withdraw his motion.

NO NEED FOR COMMUNAL SCHOOLS.

At the fag-end of the day, Dewan Bahadur Harial Desai, Minister for Education, made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,95,82,000 for education—transferred.

The non-official members were anxious to reach the revenue demand for raising a discussion of the Bardoli question and hence most of them declined to move the cuts they had tabled in the grant for education.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara) moved to omit an item of Rs. 5,510 provided for the establishment of an Anglo-Urdu middle school at Sholapur.

The motion was opposed by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed who expressed surprise at what, in his opinion, was an exhibition of communalism on the part of the mover of the motion.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande withdrew his motion when he saw that the Muslim members were unanimous in opposing it.

The House then rose for the day. It meets to-day at 12 noon as the guillotine is to be reached at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Opening of Bombay Baby Week, at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, by the Governor of Bombay, 6-15 p.m. (Exhibition open 4 to 8 p.m.).

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Ladies Day.

THURSDAY, March 15.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Standing Committee, 6 p.m.

Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Committee, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 16.

Bombay Legislative Council: 12 noon.

SECOND HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

The Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Baker presiding.

There are in all 18 cases on the calendar, including 7 of murder and attempt to murder.

OFFICIAL MEMBER IN COUNCIL

The resignation of Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to Government, Development, of his office of member of the Bombay Legislative Council is accepted.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., an official, is nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Under the auspices of the School of Indian Music, a concert takes place to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members will be held in the Hall of the Institute to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

As a result of recent enquiries received by the secretaries of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a programme of work has been arranged in consultation with the social welfare workers in the city to offer opportunities to the lady members of the institution and other ladies interested in the problem of social welfare of the city for the consideraion of a meeting called for Wednesday (the 14th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when a concerted action will be taken up for activities during the forthcoming summer vacation.

"INTERNATIONAL PEACE."

On Wednesday evening (the 14th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Major Owen Thomas will speak upon the topic "International Peace."

G.I.P. RLY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held at Kalyan Krishna Building to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when medical examination, recognition and amalgamation will be discussed. Members on the line are invited to attend.

(Continued from column 6.)

reduction in the fire insurance premia the concession in the premiums was mer from the agents' pockets than the insurance companies many of whom were also mill agents.

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. F. Stone then proposed:

"That the following resolution which was passed at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association held on 8th September 1920, be and is hereby rescinded:—

"That no member shall work on two shifts and if any member shall do so such member shall render himself liable for expulsion in accordance with the provisions of Rule 91 of the Association's Rules."

Mr. F. E. Stileman seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. were then appointed auditors and donations to certain institutions was approved of.

Sir Victor Sassoon in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, referred to present political situation in the country and said he has just returned from the Legislative Assembly and said the political situation was more acute than ever before and the Assembly had no time to concern itself with the mill industry. He frankly thought that Government were unjust and unsympathetic to them. He also pointed out that there was an impression in the Assembly and elsewhere that the mill-owners did not obtain efficiency commensurate with the wages they paid.

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

MR. MODY CONDEMNS GOVT. POLICY.

WANTED PROTECTION AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION

NO DOUBLE SHIFT SYSTEM.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held on Monday noon, when Mr. H. P. Mody, the retiring Chairman, reviewed the activities of the Association during the last year and once again pointed out that the recommendations of the Tariff Board were halting and disappointing in many respects. Referring to the present position of the mill industry, he said it was far from reassuring and they had 45,000 more bales in stock than last year. He urged Government to realise that until the major demand of the industry remained unsatisfied and adequate duty was not levied on the imports of cloth into this country, the position of the industry would continue to be serious.

Mr. Mody to substantiate this argument quoted figures of the Japanese imported cloth and said in 1926 232 millions yards of cloth were imported while in 1927 332 million yards were imported. He emphasised the fact that the situation such as this would not be tolerated in any country whose Government was national in its outlook. He also advised Labour to realise that its interests were bound up with the prosperity of the mills and it was up to it to co-operate in the fullest measure with the efforts of the industry.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. Mody said:—

The position which confronts us to-day is far from reassuring. In spite of the fact that more and more machinery is being kept idle stocks continue to be very heavy, and are as much as 45,000 bales over the figures of the same period last year. At the same time the prices at which goods have to be sold leave no margin of profit, and, in many cases, mean a positive loss. His Excellency the Governor, in his speech at the Annual Dinner of the Association, suggested that I had mistaken my real vocation in life; and that my proper place would be the Meteorological Department, but even at the risk of being offered an appointment there, I reiterate my conviction that no definite improvement in the fortunes of the Industry is possible until it is protected in its home markets against unfair competition, and assisted in its export trade by facilities which governments in other countries accord to industries on which the well-being of the people depends.

The long expected Report of the Tariff Board was published in June along with the decisions of the Government of India. The Report ignored several factors—notably the effects of currency legislation—which have a very vital bearing on the fortunes of the Industry, and, in certain instances, betrayed unwillingness to follow up its own arguments to their logical conclusions.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

I am aware that the Government of India share the common human weakness of not liking criticism too much, but I hope they do not entertain any contempt for facts and figures. In the course of the many discussions we have had in the last few months, I have repeatedly pointed out the abnormal increase which has been taking place in the imports of cloth from Japan, and the latest figures to hand amply bear out my statements. From 232 million yards imported in 1926, the figures for 1927 show 332 million yards, an increase of nearly 45 per cent. in the course of twelve months There has also been an increase of 200 million yards in the total imports from all countries, which now stand at the enormous figure of 2,000 million yards. I am afraid it is difficult to speak with restraint of a Government which complacently looks on, or, at the best, is lost in cogitation, while the country is being inundated with foreign cloth to the ruin of the indigenous Industry. I cannot help thinking, though the Government of India may resent the suggestion, that a situation such as this would not be tolerated in any country whose government was national in its outlook, and I feel bound to point out that they are looking at the matter from an exceedingly narrow standpoint.

THE JAPANESE EXAMPLE.

In this connection, it is not necessary to do anything more than to point to the action taken by other countries—notably Japan—for the protection and promotion of indigenous industries. What Japan thinks may be seen from an extract from the "Japan Financial and Economic Monthly," announcing the decision to appoint a "Commission for Investigation of Commerce and Industry":—

"Needless to say that the prosperity of a country depends chiefly on the development of industry. International economic competition has been growing in intensity, specially since the World War. Every country in the world has placed development of industry in the forefront of its post bellum measures..... Under the circumstances, to investigate necessary matters relative to the development of commerce and industry, and decide upon and carry out concrete measures to that end, is not only of urgent necessity, but is the way of setting up a policy for the lasting benefit of the country."

THE CONTRAST.

In contrast with this vigorous policy carried out with considerable foresight and determination, the action of the Government of India in overriding the recommendations of a Tariff Board of its own selection would appear to be quite indefensible. If their position is that everything possible has been done for the Industry to enable it to fight its competitors, and that for the rest it must work out its own salvation, I say emphatically that that is an entire misreading of the situation. There is an impression in some quarters that while the mill-owners are crying out to Government for help, they are doing nothing to set their house in order. I need not say that if any such impression still lingers, it is wholly unjustified. During the last three or four years, a great deal has been done to improve the efficiency of mills, to reduce production costs, and to meet the changing requirements of consumers both at home and abroad.

Gentlemen, I refuse to believe that Government's statement of policy with regard to the question of protection is the last word on the subject. I cannot but think that they are bound to recognize that it cannot possibly be to the country's good that a great national industry should not only be prevented from the developing and attaining to its full stature, but actually allowed to be cripped by competition from countries enjoying various advantages in the matter of the production and marketing of their goods. Government must realize however, that relief to be effective must be speedy, and that the Industry cannot afford to wait indefinitely for it. In the meantime, we must go on educating public opinion, and seeing that the plain issues arising out of the controversies of the last few years are not allowed to be obscured. In this connection, I desire to acknowledge with gratitude the support to our case which came forth in such abundant measure from a large section of the Press, from various public bodies and individuals, and from the legislature of the country.

INCREASED OUTPUT.

The Tariff Board have found that the maintenance of wages at the level of the boom period has added to the difficulties of manufacturers in Bombay and that "the only alternative to a reduction in wages is increased efficiency." While we do not expect western standards, we trust our operatives and those who are in a position to influence them will realize that an increased and improved output is essential if we are to face the severe competition of highly-organized industries in other countries, which are receiving, besides, every assistance and encouragement which the State can give them. Labour must realize that its interests are bound up with the prosperity of the mills, and that it is up to it to co-operate in the fullest measure with the efforts of the Industry to fight the conditions which are weighing it down, and to preserve and strengthen its existence. We think we have given ample proof of our anxiety to give our workpeople a square deal, and we have a right to expect that, in these criticial times at any rate, they on their part should recognize the necessity of giving us of their best.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. J. B. Petit referred to the municipal assessment on cotton mills and said it required revision since its last revision was made in 1923. He thanked Mr. Mody for his efforts in effecting reduction of water-tax on the mills from twelve annas to ten annas per thousand gallons and said they should insist on Government to reducing the cotton duty in proportion to the curtailment of their programme of the industrial housing scheme.

Mr. H. H. Sawyer supported the proposition and said they should ask for more

(Continued in column 4).

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1928.

VEXATIOUS INTERFERENCE.

The graduate voters of Bombay have done well to lead the campaign against the inquisitorial Clause 5 of the University Bill. Many of the graduates who attended the Sunday meeting to protest against the clause were men who could hardly be accused of possessing a political bias. They were eminently capable of taking a detached view of things, but they could easily discern the mischief of the new amended clause. Prof. Wadia put the case against the clause plainly and clearly in his concluding remark: "What we as graduates of this University are primarily concerned about is that the Bombay University as a corporate body should have opportunities for growth and self-expression: these opportunities include autonomy, freedom, absence of interference in its work from without: Clause 5 is a denial of freedom and autonomy and we are met to put on record our sentiments on this plain and simple issue." Prof. Wadia brought out the implications of the innocent-looking part of the Clause by showing that that part would authorise the Chancellor to interfere even in the matter of internal discipline of schools and colleges. For instance, the Chancellor could "inquire why an affiliated college like the Wilson College should include on its staff a professor with socialistic tendencies like Prof. Wadia or why another college on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay took no disciplinary measures against the students who absented themselves." This should not appear a far-fetched picture to those who have heard of the way a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor in another part of India dealt with students and even their university in connection with the Simon Commission and who can recall to mind that our own Government not very long ago refused to sanction a mathematical book only because it contained a sum regarding the progress of Swadeshi and sought to wring declarations of loyalty from every teacher and professor. If we remember right, it was the stern stand taken by Professor Wadia himself that spared the Wilson College staff the humiliation of signing loyalty bonds.

The second part of the clause, which authorises the Chancellor "to annul any proceeding of the University or of any authority thereof which in his opinion is not in conformity with this Act" had only to be stated to the meeting to be summarily rejected. No self-respecting University would for a moment tolerate a measure which gives one individual the power to undo by one stroke of the pen all it had done collectively as a Senate or its Syndicate. It is a painful anomaly, indeed, that while the graduate voters of Bombay unanimously reject the clause, their representative in the Legislative Council, Mr. K. M. Munshi, is trying to explain away the mischief of the clause in a press interview. "All that this clause 5 as amended does," he says, "is to give to the Chancellor powers to annul the Acts which he deems 'ultra vires.' "Which he deems": that makes a world of difference, as the Chancellor can over-ride the will of the whole Senate on which are represented responsible bodies, Government themselves being heavily represented. Mr. Munshi gratuitously assumes that the Chancellor's annulment under the Clause is subject to appeal to the High Court. Mr. Munshi is not quite insensible to the weakness of his view. That is why he himself suggests the deletion of the words "in his opinion" from the clause. With or without the deletion of these words, so long as the power of annulment is there, the clause is a vexatious interference with the independence of the University and the Bombay graduates have rightly demanded its deletion. Mr. Tairsee was not quite so whimsical when he remarked that "the University Bill was but a glass of 'sherbet' with poison in it". The clause in question, at any rate, is an unmitigated evil and deserves to be thrown out by the Legislative Council.

WAR CLOUDS IN ARABIA.

News from the heart of Arabia has for some days past been bewilderingly contradictory. One day we receive report of a "Holy War" having been declared by Ibn Saud. The next day the news is contradicted. And while the Government of India do not take the trouble to give to the public a true account of happenings on the frontiers of Iraq and Trans-Jordania, though they know full well that these happenings will have tremendous reperussion on Muslim opinion in India, they imagine that a bald contradiction that no Indian troops have been or are being sent to Koweit will satisfy the natural anxiety of the Indian public. Certain facts, however, emerge clearly from the recent conflicting messages. First, that the British Air Force was utilised against the Akhwan tribes on the Iraq Frontier and, second, that there is considerable activity on the Trans-Jordanian frontier. To-day's telegrams from Jerusalem are very significant. One of them finds confirmation of the view that Ibn Saud has nothing to do with the attacks on the Trans-Jordanian tribes in the report that Firhami Bumash Hur who was reported to be responsible for an attack in February has been imprisoned, forced to disgorge his booty and pay the injured tribes blood money. The other telegram, on the other hand, refers to reports from Syria which declare that 18,000 Wahabis have concentrated at Tebuk which is three days' distance from Maan and Aqaba. Reading between the lines of these and other recent messages, it is evident that the British are very anxious to minimise the intensity and extent of revolt in Arabia against their aggressive methods. It will be recalled that the Anglo-Hedjaz Treaty had left unsolved the question of Maan and Aqaba which, though vital parts of the Hedjaz, were illegitimately annexed by the British to Trans-Jordania. The followers of Ibn Saud have never liked this spoliation of their territory and, perhaps, with all his desire to secure the cession of the district by peaceful negotiations, his hands have been forced by his restive associates who have been enraged beyond measure by the destruction of hundreds of lives, including those of women and children, by the bombing from air by the British Flying Corps from Iraq.

FUTILE RESENTMENT.

The Indian boycott of the Simon Commission has told upon the British Press and the public. The British people, largely insular in their outlook and busy with their own immediate problems, have a habit of leaving the settling of Indian affairs to the "men on the spot" and the Capitalist Press, which through its syndicated efforts has practically crushed out papers of independent views, is busy giving them the "dope" that all is well in India except for the "tactics" of a few "extremists". But the angry comments it repeatedly makes about the Swarajists and the long accounts which Sunday papers like the "Observer" publish as news from India in which the efficacy of the boycott can no longer be denied, should make the stay-at-home Briton think twice before he allows himself or herself to be further "doped". The "Observer" is beside itself with anger at the Swarajist "tactics" in the Assembly. "British opinion," it says, "is beginning to look to the Statutory Commission to advise it whether an endeavour to plant constitutional principles in India ought not to follow different lines." This is a vague and meaningless threat, particularly in view of the declaration of men like Lord Meston who in other Sunday papers piteously cry out, with the hope of weaning Indian Moderatism away from the boycott, "We cannot go back." But the most uncomfortable situation is that of the "New Statesman," the weekly exponent of Liberal Imperialism, which wants constitutional progress in India on "sound lines" by "imposing" upon Indians a settlement. It congratulates Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the telegram he recently despatched to India saying that the procedure now being followed by the Commission has the full confidence of the Labour Party. The journal wishes Swarajists to ponder over this declaration and "to understand that the only result of their trumpeted boycott will be that they will obtain no hearing for their views." The one immediate result of the boycott, so far as we can see, is that the Swarajist views have found repeated mention in the British Press.

DEMANDS OF INDIAN LABOUR.

That organised Labour in India is making its voice felt, that the pioneers in the field of organisation of Indian workmen, have reason to be satisfied that the movement is alive with new life and that it can depend upon the cordial support and co-operation of trade-unionism in other countries, was remarkably evident in the proceedings of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress which held a two days' session on Saturday and Sunday last. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Hallsworth, the representatives of the British Labour organisation, attended the session and it is a good augury for the future of trade-unionism in India that the extensive tour these two gentlemen have recently made of industrial areas, has convinced them that for Labour organisation in India to work on sound and progressive lines, what this country wants is only "more members, more unionists, and better unification and federation." The obstacles in the way of achieving this rapid progress were well brought out in Mr. Ginwala's presidential address. At present the textile workers in this Presidency, who are far more numerous than the railway workers, are not so well organised as the latter. The premier industry of Western India is in a languishing state and this is chiefly due to the step-motherly attitude of the State towards it. Mr. Ginwala showed how organised Labour is at one with the mill-owners in demanding equitable treatment for the industry at the hands of Government. "I, for one," he declared, "am prepared to support the claim of the mill-owners for a protective duty on foreign goods, till such time that the industry is able to stand on its own legs without further protection." The textile workers are ready to realise the difficulties of the mill-owners. It is up to the latter to help the workers by co-operating with them by recognising the Unions and utilising them for purposes of negotiation in industrial disputes.

It is deplorable that as regards hours of work, wages, provident funds, gratuity and leave, the textile workers should be worse off than the railwaymen. The Railway Unions are much better organised and although their members too have to suffer from their own particular grievances, such as retrenchment and an inequitous system of fines, they have been able to make their organised activity felt. As Kharagpur has shown, organised Labour on the railways can make itself a power and fight in a disciplined manner against harsh and unjust treatment. A good deal yet has to be done in Bombay for organising the Textile Unions more effectively. But, even the progress made so far in this Presidency in Labour organisation has given the workers a new and courageous outlook, born of the consciousness of collective strength. The Provincial Congress session re-affirmed the Cawnpore Trade Union Congress resolution boycotting the Simon Commission, demanded adult franchise and an eight-hours' day. Of the other important demands it put forward were unemployment insurance, maternity benefits and old-age pensions. Trade Unionism in India is becoming, fortunately, a rapidly growing force.

A PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

PREPARATION FOR SWARAJ.

(BY ANIL BARAN RAY.)

The spontaneous protest which the Simon Commission has drawn from all sections of the Indian people shows beyond doubt that the political awakening of India is already a great force to count with. But at the same time it cannot be denied that the genius for real constructive work is as yet not much in evidence in our country. Politics has a charm and fascination of its own, its dangers as well as its prizes create a great enthusism, especially in the hearts of young people. The extreme irritation caused by a foreign rule and an alien culture has made men impatient to gain independence and the general tendency is to concentrate and organise all patriotic activities in such a manner as to achieve that goal within the shortest possible time. This is all very good. When a subject people once feel the humiliation of slavery and become eager to attain independence, nothing can resist their onward march to freedom. But suppose the country becomes free from foreign rule—and that is certainly not a remote contingency—the management and the administration of the country will have to be taken up at once by the people themselves and should we not prepare ourselves for that even from now?

CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITY.

It may be replied that when the country will be free, it will be time enough to consider the problem of construction, but now the energies of the people should not be diverted from the most urgent task of achieving independence. We do not know whether the time has come for making such a supreme concentrated effort for gaining independence or that there is any such programme immediately before us; but it goes without saying that if we can establish in the meantime numerous centres of construction throughout the country for various purposes of culture and work, they will be of invaluable help to us in making our Swaraj real as soon as we get independence, even if they do not help us substantially to achieve that end. Even the Irish Sinn Feiners while engaged in organising a bloody revolution had devoted a great part of their energies to real constructive work through various local organisations.

COMPROMISE OF 1921.

Many people favour constructive work only as a part of the political movement, as a direct means for getting independence. Their idea is to speedily awaken and rouse the masses so that they may join the fight with the bureaucracy and bring them to their knees. It is not my purpose here to discuss the merits of this revolutionary policy; what I want to emphasise is that whatever be its value as a part of the political programme it is something quite different from real 'bona fide' constructive work. When at the end of the fateful year 1921 Mahatma Gandhi realised that the country must be taken through a course of constructive work and also felt that the people were not in a mood to listen to patient counsels of mere construction he made a compromise by saying that constructive work was necessary for preparing the country for Civil Disobedience by which Swaraj was to be finally achieved. He laid down the conditions of preparedness—ninety per cent. of the population would be habitual spinners and khaddarites, would discard wholly the curse of untouchability and be honestly non-violent in thought, word and deed. A more unpractical programme was never before conceived in the field of politics; and it has since discredited the whole policy of construction.

DANGER OF CONFUSED THINKING.

It is indeed a fatal mistake to confound constructive work with politics. Constructive work must be carried on for its own sake and not for serving any political motive, though in effect it cannot but be of great help to the politicians. Political movement also must be allowed to develop unhampered by any restriction in the name of construction. As regards Civil Disobedience, if it is felt to be a necessity, the people can be organised directly for that end without requiring them to go through a laborious programme of constructive work determined arbitrarily. Deshbandhu Chittaranjan used to say, "the people are always ready for Civil Disobedience; it is we, the leaders who are not ready." The peasants of Midnapur had absolutely no preliminary preparation; yet they carried out the Union Board boycott movement with unique success; this has been seen in other places, too. Satyagraha by the masses, in any case, can only be a temporary movement and for this the people can be organised at any time provided that there are able leaders, a good cause and an atmosphere politically favourable.

SEPARATE METHODS.

Constructive work must then be kept apart from politics; there must be separate methods, separate sets of workers, separate organisations for the two kinds of work; and a failure to do this has been responsible for much confusion in the Congress movement. We cannot understand why all constructive work should be centralised in the Congress; let the Congress specialise in polities, leaving the constructive work to be done by autonomous organisations spread all over the country, Congress only helping as far as possible, to start such organisations. In the past Congress took up many items of constructive work but on account of its political preoccupation could not achieve anything substantial and thus brought discredit on itself. Thus the late Swami Shraddhananda, eager to carry on the work for the removal of untouchability through the Congress was again and again disappointed by the unpreparedness of that body to render any help. Thus he writes in his pamphlet Hindu Sangathan—"I found later that the Congress could do nothing." He wrote a letter to Gandhiji informing him, "I cannot apply now, to the Working Committee for financial aid. I shall do whatever I can according to my limited means". We know how thereafter Swamiji withdrew from polities and devoted himself solely to constructive work though he was second to none in his eagerness for the achievement of India's independence. He felt that the work of construction was, at least, as much a necessity as political agitation and he has left for us one wholesome example how constructive work has to be carried on apart from political entanglement as far as possible.

SIMULTANEOUS MOVEMENTS.

We are not among those who think that the country must pass through a long and laborious process of construction before it can hope to gain independence. The freedom of India may come at any time and by any means. Let our politicians devise all practical means and methods by which the country may be freed from foreign rule at the earliest possible opportunity. But simultaneously with such political struggle, solid 'bona fide' constructive work also has to be undertaken and that quite independently of the political movement. The masses have descended to such a level of poverty, misery and ignorance that not a moment should be lost to infuse hope into their hearts and to encourage them to take their destiny in their own hands. It has

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of The Day.

Difficult Search.

According to the Egyptian journal "Al Mokattam" the Chief of the King's Cabinet, Teufik Pasha Nassim, has declined King Fuad's offer to him of the premiership rendered vacant by the resignation of Sarwat Pasha. It was previously reported from Cairo that Sarwat Pasha's resignation was not accepted by the King but the Moderate leader evidently has no hopes of being able to reconstruct a ministry which will consent to re-open negotiations with Britain on the basis of the terms laid down by the British Foreign Office. King Fuad has hitherto called into consultation only the President of the Chamber, Nahas Pasha, who has great influence with the Wafd, and another ardent Zaghloulist Mahmoud Bey Bassiouni. The advice of these two veterans will naturally be that a ministry to be stable and to command the confidence of the Egyptian Parliament must be preponderatingly nationalist in character. The British contention that the executive cannot keep order is already proved to be groundless. Everything is quiet in Cairo now and a Nationalist ministry should have a good chance if a truly popular leader like Nahas Pasha accepts the onerous task of forming a Cabinet which will inform Britain firmly that Egypt is willing to come to terms only on the understanding that they secure her real independence.

"Will King Amanullah Act?"

G. K. N. writes:—

With reference to the assumed existence of slavery in Afghanistan in your issue of 10th instant you state:—

"To abrogate that law and emancipate all the slaves would be a worthier act of justice. Will King Amanullah Act?"

The honest reply to the query runs as follows:—

There exists no law to abrogate; and the emancipation of all slaves is a reality in Afghanistan. Both Persia and Afghanistan in this respect have set us, Indians, a shining example. These countries do not agitate or insist on placing laws and regulations in Statute Books. They do not hold meetings and pass resolutions. They act. I do not know if there is still any antiquated law unrepealed permitting slavery, but there is the fact which you may read in the open bazars of these countries, that slavery as an institution along with the barbarous punishments of old does not exist. As to the German lady, the trouble was probably created by some reactionary Mullahs who, however, may be taken as dead as the dodo at least in Kabul.

Sacrosanct.

The mentality which the "Pioneer" reflects in its analysis of the performance of Indian politicians in the legislatures of this country is so curiously archaic and supercilious that in its eyes it is a sort of 'lese majeste' for an Indian representative in the legislature to venture to criticise "one of His Majesty's Field Marshals in full uniform." The "Pioneer" is distressed over the fact that the Commander-in-Chief should be "exposed to the vicissitudes, and rough and tumble of parliamentary discussion." If the head of the Army in India is allowed to have a seat in the legislature and can take part in the debate, we do not see why he should be regarded as such a sacrosanct person that his utterances should be beyond criticism. Sir William Birdwood's speech fully deserved the penetrating criticism to which Mr. Jinnah subjected it and the latter's "pleasantries" as the "Pioneer" calls them were couched in a thoroughly parliamentary language. What "indecency" the "Pioneer" could have found in them will be hard to fathom for any right-thinking person.

Indefensible.

But it is a negation of democracy that a professional military chief should be allowed a seat in the legislature by virtue of his office. Mr. Thurtle, M.P., who has been spending a few weeks of keen observation of India's political and economic conditions, remarks that "the spectacle of a Commander-in-Chief of the Army speaking in the Assembly with greater authority and weight than a Cabinet Minister at home is an outrage on my sense of democratic propriety." He calls the presence of the head of the Army in the legislature "the final, grand impertinence of Dyarchy." We should say the impertinence lies in having officials at all in the legislature. To be truly democratic it must be wholly elective.

Film Censors' Vagaries.

We fail to understand on what grounds he Board of Film Censors could ban the Baby Week film depicting the woes of poor but excessively big families. Opinions may differ as to the efficacy of the film for the purpose in view or its artistic value. But from the account of the film as it has appeared in the Press we do not think that the Censors are justified in positively banning it. As it is probable that they may object to other films of the same type though more artistic and more efficacious as propaganda, we would like the Censors to publish in the Press their grounds for banning the Baby Week film. It is a serious subject, which deserves propaganda in the Press, on the platform and on the screen and no part of the propaganda should be allowed to be arbitrarily scotched.

No Half-Way House.

When there is a will to understand it, the problem of Indian Home Rule does not become so incomprehensible to foreign observers as Imperialist globe-trotters would have us believe. Mr. and Mrs. Thurtle during their short but extensive and painstaking study of the Indian problem have managed to seize upon and appreciate the Indian point of view. Mr. Thurtle's observations about "police terrorism" in India indicate how quickly and thoroughly he has grasped the methods by which an autocracy keeps down independent and unpalatable expression of views. He carries away an impression of Mahatma Gandhi which should be helpful to him in his defence of the ideals of Indian nationalism before his own people. Mr. Thurtle truly remarks that between slavery and freedom there can be no half-way house. This is precisely what Indian nationalism contends.

DECLARATION OF INDIA'S RIGHTS

AGREEMENT ON FUNDAMENTALS

COMMONWEALTH SCHEME OF GOVT.

HINDUSTANI TO BE LINGUA FRANCA'

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 12.

The official report of the All-Parties' Conference now available details the views of the different groups and individuals on the question of Constitution, Legislature, Franchise and relations with Indian States.

BI-CAMERAL OR UNICAMERAL.

Pandits Motilal Nehru and Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, and Mr. Kelkar opined that the Central Legislature be bi-cameral, but Provincial Legislatures be unicameral.

Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi said the Central Legislature be bi-cameral only if the franchise of the second chamber is restricted to members of the various Provincial Legislatures.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Joshi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted the Central Legislature to be uni-cameral in any case, but if it was decided to have the Second Chamber they agreed with Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi as to the electorate.

Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Vijiaraghavachariar and Shivarao held the view that if the adult suffrage was agreed to both the Central, and Provincial Legislatures be bi-cameral.

Dr. Ansari, Paidit Motilal, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Joshi, Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. Pathik, Mr. Qureshi and Pandit Jawaharlal recommended adult suffrage for the Provincial and the lower House of the Central Legislature.

Mrs. Besant favoured adult suffrage in village panchayats, but for the Central Legislatures advocated a graded franchise provided in the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Pandit Malaviya favoured literacy or a minimum income franchise to start with.

ELECTORATE.

With regard to the qualification of the elector of the upper House Pandits Motilal and Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and Ghaznafar-ali opined that he must be a citizen of India, aged 21 years, and be or must have been a member of a legislature, an Honorary Fellow or a member of the governing body of any recognised Indian University, or a graduate of a recognised University, a member of the local or District Board, or Municipality, a member of the Council of the Chambers of Commerce, Landholders' Associations, Trade Unions, Agriculturists' Associations, Co-operative Banks, a member of the Bar or a qualified practitioner or engineer.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Dewan Chamanlal and Pandit Jawaharlal held the franchise for the upper House be confined to constituent provincial legislatures. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar also preferred this. Mr. Vajiaraghavachariar was in favour of giving franchise to every person whose educational qualifications were not below the Matriculation or its equivalent.

RELATIONS WITH INDIAN STATES.

The Committee opined the relations of the Indian States to the rest of India be determined in accordance with the following principles, viz:—

(1) The constitution of India must comprise Indian States, as India cannot be split into two mmore parts independent of each other;

(2) On the establishment of a Commonwealth, the Central Government having the same position, powers, obligations in regard to the Indian States as it has at present in the British Government. The Commonwealth shall respect the treaty rights of the States and shall enter into negotiations with each State or groups of States with a view to their fuller participation in the common political, economic, social life of the Commonwealth;

(3) The manner in which this fuller participation be effected be determined by agreement between the Commonwealth and the Government and people of the State subject to the suzerainty of the Commonwealth and control by the latter of foreign relations and defence and like matters.

On such agreement being arrived at, each State be entitled to adequate representation in the Central Legislature of the Commonwealth.

'LINGUA FRANCA.'

Mrs. Besant disagreed to paragraph one and three.

The language of the Commonwealth shall be Hindustani written either in Devanagari or Urdu script.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 11.

The report of the Sub-Committee, which was discussed by the All-Parties' Conference to-day as officially summarised, is available. The Sub-Committee make it clear that the report is the result of informal discussions and is not meant to be a formal document or to contain final decisions of recommendations. The recommendations made are in some cases tentative and represent the views of those members who took part in the discussion.

Firstly, regarding the declaration of rights the Committee has drawn up a comprehensive declaration of rights. This was agreed to almost unanimously, and the dissenting notes of members relate to minor matters and to certain additions which it was desired to make to the declaration. The clauses dealing with the rights of labour and peasantry were also unanimously agreed to by the members present. It was sought, however, by the representatives of labour to add the right to strike and certain other provisions but a majority did not think that any affirmation of this right in a constitution was necessary.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

The clauses relating to Indian States, which were agreed to, lay down that the States must form part of the Indian constitution and cannot be separated from the rest of India. The Commonwealth Government will, to begin with, assume all rights, powers and obligations of the present British Government, and, while respecting the treaty rights, will endeavour to negotiate with each State for a closer union. This closer union should be effected by an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the people of the States. The States may have the fullest autonomy but the Commonwealth must be in the suberain power and must control foreign relations, defence and like matters.

HINDUSTANI—COMMON LANGUAGE.

The Committee has recommended that the language of the Commonwealth be Hindustani written either in Devanagri or Urdu scripts. This does not mean that other languages including English will not be permitted. In the provinces the local languages will naturally take pride of place, but Hindustani and, if necessary, English can be used.

A considerable discussion took place as to whether the Constitution should be a unitary or a federal one. The Committee, however, came to the conclusion that a formal theoretical decision of this question was unnecessary, and what really mattered was the division of powers and subjects between the Central and Provincial Governments. It was on the basis of this division that consideration took place as to whether the legislature should be unicameral or bi-cameral. The majority opinion favoured a bicameral Central Legislature and unicameral Provincial Legislature, some members, however, were for unicameral legislatures throughout, whilst others wanted two Houses even in the provinces especially in case adult suffrage was agreed upon in regard to franchise.

FORM OF SUFFRAGE.

A considerable majority were of opinion that there should be adult suffrage both in the provinces and in the Lower House of the Central Legislature. For the Upper House the majority have recommended a restristed franchise. Some were of opinion, however, that the Upper House should be elected solely by the constituent provincial legislature. Regarding the qualification for candidates the Committee has recommended the age limit of 25 for the Lower House of the Central Legislature and that of 30 for the Upper House. As for the number of members for the Legislature the Committee has suggested 750 with power to increase, if necessary for the Lower House of the Central Legislature, and 250 for the Upper House. For the Provinces it is suggested that there should be as a general rule one member for every 100,000 of the population with this proviso that a province with a population or less than ten millions may have a maximum of 100 members. The Committee did not go into the question of elec-

(Continued on next page)

THE SIMON COMMISSION

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR GOVERNMENT

TO-DAY'S BATTLE IN ASSEMBLY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.

The Assembly's business to-day ran smoothly. Or was it a lull that precedes a seorm? For to-morrow, there will be less of talk and more of action. The whips want to go to vote soon after Pandit Motilal's speech; but if Government provokes an opposition, Mr. Jinnah will be in reserve for a crushing rejoinder. The Government ranks are further depleted. Though Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan, Lt. Muhammad Nawaz Khan who had gone to Lahore to swell the ranks of the welcomers of the Simon Seven, have returned, Government's strength is not expected to be above 55. That includes the vote of Sir Harisingh Gour who has left the Nationalist Party. The Opposition has been glad to have Mr. Phookan and Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar up and hope to put in 63 votes, thereby increasing their majority over that of the 18th February. Thus, when the Simon Seven return from the Punjab to Delhi, they will find themselves worse for their absence.

MIXED RECEPTION.

Private advices received from Lahore too show that the Commission had a mixed reception and faced a striking boycott demonstration. They have further learnt that even in that Province, the Simon Commission have not received "invitation" from the President of the Council, Chowdhri Shahabuddin, whose experience of the Assembly has instilled him enough of independence to demand that the dignity of the Chair be upheld. It is stated the Commission agreed to call on him in his room in the Council Chamber before receiving the members' deputations. Thus, the chances of co-operation with the Commission were far from improving. Raja Ghazanfar Ali hopes in another six months, the Punjab will revolt against the toadies. And to-morrow's Assembly vote will go a great way to help the process of conversion which is already afoot.

STRAIGHT FIGHT TO-DAY.

To-day's adjournment of the Assembly was very well timed and occurred just when the House had concluded the vote on income-tax demand. Thus to-morrow, the fight begins straight and will be watched by a huge crowd of visitors. In this connection I should express the appreciation felt in all circles at the lenient view Mr. Anderson has taken of the momentary lapse on the part of the press reporter, Chamanlal, who has been fined Rs. 250 which it is hoped he will pay and avoid three months' simple imprisonment in default.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The debates in the Assembly to-day were modest except the one raised by Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim on the question of the minorities representation in the Services. This was very helpful especially as it brought out an open confession from Sir Abul Qayum that communal riots were due solely to the fight for jobs. The question of equity for all communities with due regard to efficiency was one against which no one had any word to say and motion was, therefore, carried without a division. It was, however, unfortunate that the non-officials were not sufficiently well prepared to avoid a defeat by nine votes on their protest against the Income-Tax Collectors' harrassments and demands for their pound of flesh.

MR. RANGASWAMI'S LOSS.

Among the Front Benchers who will be absent to-morrow, will be Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar for whom great sympathy is felt for the loss of his eldest son.

18000 ON MARCH

WAHABIS CONCENTRATE AT TEBUK

MAAN AND AKABA THREATENED

LONDON, March 12.

Jerusalem.—Latest reports from Syria indicate that 18,000 Wahabis have concentrated at Tebuk which is three day's distance from Maan, and threaten to capture Maan and Akaba.—Reuter.

ATTACKS ON TRANSJORDANIAN TRIBES

REFUTATION OF IBN SAUDS COMPLICITY

LONDON, March 12.

Jerusalem.—The sign of Bedouin disbelief in Ibn Saud's complicity in the attacks on Transjordanian tribes is contained in a report from Amman that Firhami Bumash Hur, who was responsible for the attack in February, has been imprisoned, forced to disgorge his booty, and pay the injured tribes blood money.—Reuter.

DRAMATIC TURN IN INDORE ROMANCE

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST SHANKARACHARYA

MISS MILLER'S FAITH IN HINDUISM

NASIK Mar. 12.

It is understood that an application has been presented before the Sub-Judge, Nasik, praying for an injunction against His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya performing the "shuddhi" of conversions of Miss Miller the financee of the ex-Maharaja of Indore, pending the decision of a suit which has been filed.—A. P.

MISS MILLER GARLANDED

WELCOME AT NASIK

NASIK, Mar. 12.

Miss Miller and party arrived at Nasik to-day by the Calcutta mail. There was a fairly large gathering of people, including many Dhanagars, present at the station to welcome Miss Miller. Dr. Gosavi who is in charge of the arrangements here introduced Mr. Abhyankar, Secretary of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Kanide, President of the Dhanagar Samaj, to Miss Miller who shook hands with them and afterwards passed out through a thick throng of spectators. At the waiting room a reception was held and Miss Miller was garlanded. The party afterwards motored to their residence. Miss Miller wore a light frock and a felt hat and appeared to be in excellent spirits. The conversion will take place to-morrow. The social side of conversion will take place at Panchavati, and there will be learned addresses supporting the conversion of foreigners to Hinduism. There is some influx of people including few hundreds of Dhanagars who have come to witness the ceremony.—A. P.

HER FAITH IN HINDUISM

NASIK, Mar. 12

This afternoon there was a meeting between His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya and Miss Miller. The latter who was dressed in the Dakshini style wore a beautiful greenish coloured Maheswari "sari" and a bodice to match and wore a pair of gold embroidered slippers. She was accompanied by Princess Savitri, Dr. Gosavi and Captain Jadhav. During the conversation with Jagatguru Miss Miller expresed her deep admiration for Hinduism which she declared she had inherited from her mother. It appears she has lately been studying a book on Hinduism. The conversation lasted about an hour. At the close of it, when she came out, she posed for the photographers.

THE DECLARATION.

Miss Miller made a declaration which reads thus:—

"I, Nancy A. Miller, Christian by faith, unmarried, of the United States of America, residing at present at Barwaha in Indore State, do hereby solemnly swear that I have, of my own free will and choice, decided to embrace the Hindu faith as the result of my deep and sincere convictions and not from any worldly motives of position or wealth, and I do hereby request His Holiness Shri Vidya Shankar Bharati Swami (Dr. Kurtkoti) Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Karvir Pith having its seat at Nasik to admit me into the Hindu faith in accordance with the Shastraic injunctions. Further, I do hereby express my firm determination that I shall always remain true to to Hindu faith during my lifetime and ever strive to maintain its ideals."—A. P.

SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICES.

REAL CAUSE OF COMMUNAL RIOTS.

WORKING OF DEVOLUTION RULES.

PROTEST AGAINST ARBITRARY ASSESSMENT

SIMON COMMISSION COSTS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.

During the question hour in the Legislative Assembly this morning, Sir Walter Wilson asked whether Government contemplated taking action on the resolution adopted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, recommending the extension of the Provident Fund Act of 1925 to the properly constituted provident funds of firms, companies and associations.

Sir Basil Blackett replied that Government had come to certain provisional conclusions on the question and would now consult the Provincial Governments.

Sir B. N. Mitra presented the report of the Select Committee on the Mines Bill.

Consideration of budget demands for grants was then resumed.

Maung Tok Kyi moved a cut of Rs. 100 in the demand under the head "Customs" to protest against the levy of export duties in general in Burma and the export duty on rice in particular.

Maung Tok Kyi said that the producer of rice in Burma was suffering from the effects of the exchange ratio, the ring of foreign exporters who controlled the rice market, and from the export duty.

Mr. Cooper (an official member from Burma), in his maiden speech, maintained that it was more desirable to abolish the export duty on rice as it unfairly discriminated against Burma.

REAL CAUSE OF RIOTS.

Sir Basil Blackett said that the justification for the export duty hitherto had been that it did not fall on the cultivator.

He announced that the Finance Department would make a special investigation in the course of the year to find the incidence of the duty, and incidentally, also find to what extent it was responsible for murders. (Laughter).

On this assurance, Maung Tok Kyi withdrew the motion for a cut.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim moved a token cut, urging the representation of minorities and Muslims in all the branches of the Customs service. He appealed to Hindus to view the question in a conciliatory spirit.

Sir Basil Blackett recalled a similar debate held two years ago on the subject.

Sir Abul Qayum honestly believed that the real cause of communal riots was representation in the various Services and not the cow and music questions.

Mr. Joshi wanted to remove the cause of conflict and bring about solidarity between Hindu and Muslim working classes, by agreeing to grant a proper share in the Services to the minorities, but he urged that special attention should be paid to providing them special educational facilities.

Mr. Chatterjee said that Indian Christians were not having their due share of appointments in the Services.

Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Swarajist Member from Bihar, wanted that appointments should go on merits, but feared that the present policy lent opportunities for favouring one community against another.

Dr. Moonji said that he never looked at things communally. (Laughter). He referred to the music and cow questions amidst considerable heckling. Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, who was presiding over the House at this juncture, advised Dr. Moonji to confine himself to the subject under discussion. Soon after, Dr. Moonji concluded his speech.

Mr. Dakhan (Sind, Muslim) speaking in Hindustani, criticised the Hindu attitude on the question of Muslim representation in the Services. Mr. Patel, who had now returned to the Chair, speaking in Hindustani amidst applause, asked Mr. Dakhan to confine his observations to the Customs Administration.

Mr. Dakhan, resuming his speech, complained that the Bombay Government had issued a circular favouring fifty per cent. Muslim representation, but no action had followed.

Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim's motion for a cut was finally put and carried without a division.

Mr. Kelkar moved a token cut, complaining that income-tax authorities in Bombay were making appointments from the Department indiscriminately.

Sir Basil Blackett promised to examin the matter with Mr. Kelkar, whereupon the motion was withdrawn.

ARBITRARY ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Bhargava (Punjab) moved a token cut to ventilate the grievances of assessees against income-tax collectors and their alleged arbitrary assessments and harassment.—A. P.

Mr. Aney (Berar) joined in the protest and asked the Government to purge the Department of this abuse.

Mr. Gayaprasad Sinha associated himself with the motion on behalf of Bihar.

Sir Basil Blackett considered that the complaints were remarkably mild.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh strongly supported the motion for a cut, which was put to the House and defeated by 44 votes to 35.

SHARE OF INCOME-TAX REVENUE.

Mr. Neogy moved a token cut to draw attention to the working of the Devolution Rule under which Bengal and Bombay failed to receive a share of the income-tax revenue. He said that the question had been discussed at the recent Conference of Finance Members, but no relief had been granted to the two Provinces. The speaker hoped that it would not be beyond the ingenuity of the Finance Member to devise a remedy for the just grievance of the two industrial provinces of India. Mr. Moore recalled that the Government had been defeated by an overwhelming majority three years ago on the same question. "We are not prepared to listen to the contention" said Mr. Moore, "that the matter is one for the Simon Commission. This arrangements can be changed tomorrow and it has nothing to do with the ultimate consideration of the financial settlement." (Applause).

Mr. Cocke, associated himself with the protest against the Rule, on behalf of Bombay and said that the matter had been discussed several times at the Finance Members Conference, but no new policy had yet been announced.

Sir Basil Blackett, replying to the debate, told Mr. Moore that the matter was kept pending for consideration by the Simon Commission at the special request of the Bengal Government.

Sir Basil said that while the Government of India was not opposed to the grant of an additional share of income-tax revenue to the Provinces, it wished to make it clear that the work of promoting nation-building services in the Provinces should depend on additional local taxation.

Mr. Neogy's motion for a cut was negatived.

NON-INDIAN COMPANIES

Mr. S. N. Haji moved a cut to urge that profits made by non-Indian shipping, insurance and Banking companies in India should be properly assessed, to income-tax. He said that while Indian concerns were assessed, British and foreign concerns remained unassessed in India.

Sir Basil Blackett said that there was no reason to suppose that Government was not collecting income-tax in full, nor was it true that shipping and other concerns were not being properly assessed. Of course, there were certain difficulties in assessing the profits of these companies, but there was no evidence to suggest that the Government were not successful in doing so, and there was no justification for the suggestion that the profits of these companies were not taxed.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas considered that the Finance Member's reply was vague and unsatisfactory. Why should not the figures relating to these companies be given separately? Mr. Haji's demand was reasonable and should be acceded to in the interests of the treasury.

Sir Walter Wilson explained the working of shipping and insurance companies with their branches situated in different ports and countries, and the difficulties of ascertaining their profits, if there were profits at all, which he doubted.

The motion for a cut was rejected.

Maung Tok Kyi moved a cut to protest against the extension of the Income-Tax Act to Upper Burma four years ago and urged the remission of income-tax in Upper Burma in view of the poverty of the people.

Mr. Lamb (Burma European non-official) said that while he would support motions for reduction of taxation in Burma, he was opposed to this motion, the adoption of which would mean that Europeans and Government servants would pay income-tax in Upper Burma and not others.

The motion was rejected and the demand under the head "Income-tax" was passed.

DEBATE ON SIMON COMMISSION

The House adjourned till to-morrow when Pandit Motilal Nehru will raise a debate on the Simon Commission over the grant for its expenses. The Opposition parties hope to reject the proposed grant.—A. P.

BARDOLI SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS

TWO SAHUKARS BETRAY THE CAUSE

NEWS CAUSES EXCITEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, March 12.

The situation in Bardoli is assuming a very serious aspect. The authorities seem to persist in their policy of coercing the Agriculturists to pay the enhanced assessment in spite of the universal protest and discontent. Only the other day notices were served on some Agriculturists to pay off their dues.

Some more villages have now been served with defaulters' notices. Uptil now the number of villages so served has reached 20, ten of which fall in the Sarbhon Division alone. News of more notices being served on in more villages is daily pouring in from different parts. In some villages the ten days' period is nearly completed, but the people have fully realised their duty. They are on their watch to see that the Attachment Officers cannot easily avail themselves of any of their commodity. Only this morning a gentleman who had been on a visit to one such village, Ninat, told us that he did not know where to unyoke his bullocks because all the houses had been locked up and the occupants were all out in the fields. The period of notices in Valod had long since expired. On the 9th instant two farces of attachment were exhibited there. In the houses of two "Bania Shahukars" named Sheth Keshavlal Vallabhbhai and Sheth Harkisan Narottam distraints have been made and the "Mahalkari" has managed to secure Rs. 785 and Rs. 1,500 respectively. But all this was a farce, as it is now an open secret that the two Sheths had already negotiated with the Mahalkari and invited him for attachment. When the people saw the Mahalkari coming with a band of "talads" and policemen they scented the thing and at once locked up their houses. These two Shahukars, though warned, purposely kept their houses open. Their intention apparently was on the one hand to deceive and please the people pretending that both of them were quite innocent, they had not paid revenue of their free will, but Government had secured it by distraint. On the other hand they also wanted to please the Government by assuring the "Mahalkari" that they were completely faithful to Government who could at any time secure their dues by mere show of distraint. The "Mahalkari", of course, was bound to approve of this because herein he saw a chance of showing the record of his having done something.

This news spread all over the Taluka, and Valod and other villages have been greatly excited over it. The people propose to have a social boycott of these two persons and are discussing many severe measures like not sending any cotton to the ginning factory conducted by them at Valod, not working in their fields, etc.

Though completely exhausted after a full day's tour through the villages, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, as soon as he heard of this excitement, at once reached Valod at 9 p.m. on the 10th instant. Mr. Mohanlal Pandya too came over from the Bamni section. They were with some difficulty able to persuade the excited people to have patience and only take their steps after full deliberation. Sjt. Vallabhbhai said these were exhibitions of weakness and deserved pity rather than wrath.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

POLICE BEAT CUP-HOLDERS.

Yesterday's match provided a surprise inasmuch as the cup-holders, the Christ Church Old Boys were defeated by the Police, by two goals to nil. The winners played a fine game and thoroughly deserved their victory. In the initial half, MacKenzie scored the first goal and Littlewood added another after the interval.

Police	2 goals
Christ Church Old Boys	nil

FATALITIES IN BOMBAY.

Sanker Luxmon (12) was walking along Dongri on Saturday last when he was knocked down and run over by a taxi car. The driver accelerated the speed and drove away the car, and a chase after him proved futile. Shanker was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

A FATAL FOMENTATION.

Ramji Govind a Hindu was fomenting himself on the 28th ultimo with a heated brick when he got burnt by a brick which was red hot. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Being tired of pain which she suffered for the last six months Jamnabai (38), a Hindu widow residing at Vithalwadi brought an end to her life by taking opium. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital on Sunday night where she made a statement that she had taken opium. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN JAMNAGAR

JAMSAHEB ON STATE AND FARMER.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE LEAVES FOR BARODA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, March 10.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Chairman of the Indian States Inquiry Committee, distributed prizes in the presence of thousands of cultivators and European and Indian guests to exhibitors. The number of prize winners was 263 and more than four thousand rupees in cash were distributed among them.

His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb, addressing the farmers, said that the prosperity of the State depended upon the prosperity of the farmers and farmers could increase theirs and thereby the State's prosperity by taking advantage of such Agricultural and Horticultural exhibitions and cattle shows. Some farmers were under a wrong impression that the Durbar would rob their good cattle and agricultural implements if they were exhibited. But farmers should remember that the State was for their prosperity and not for robbing them.

After distributing prizes, Sir Harcourt Butler thanked His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb for giving him an opportunity of seeing so many farmers and visiting the exhibition which was a happy augury for the future. He then congratulated the people of Navanagar State for getting such an enlightened and progressive ruler as the Jamsaheb. The annual meeting of patels and chovatias of Panchkoshi Mahal was held in the afternoon, to represent their annual reports and grievances to Maharaja Jamsaheb. Sir Harcourt Butler and members of Indian States Committee were present at the meeting. From annual reports presented it seemed there were in all 2,100 wells in the Mahal, of which 49 were sunk during the year. There are in all 12,391 trees, of which 7,879 are planted during the year.

ENSURING AGAINST FAMINE

Mr. Revashankar Pandya then narrated how the Darbar was giving grants for wells and milch cattle and what was being done to ensure farmers against famine.

Dr. T. K. Desai then dwelt upon advantages of good manure and improving the breed of cattle.

Meeting then terminated.

The Indin States Inquiry Committee leaves Jamnagar for Baroda this night by special train.

JAMSAHEB'S INTEREST IN FARMERS' WELFARE

MORE MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, March 12.

A meeting of farmers of Panchkoshi Mahal of Navanagar State to represent their grievances was held yesterday. As the farmers had no complaints worth submitting to the Jamsaheb the meeting dispersed without transacting any business.

Such meetings of farmers are proving a terror to many officers and some of them, it seems, do not wish that His Highness should mix with the farmers so freely. They are against giving the liberty to say anything against any officer. However, farmers and at some places even women have become bold to approach the Maharajasaheb and put forth before him even their trivial complaints because they now consider him as one of them.

The meetings of farmers of the remaining Mahals will be held hereafter. Along with which meetings agricultural exhibitions and cattle shows are also to be held.

The Princes who had come to meet Indian States Enquiry Commitee are leaving Jamnagar.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 12.
Previous Closing Rate	18.41
To-day's Opening Rate	18.43
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.49
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL.

	March 12.
Previous Closing Rate	9.71
To-day's Opening Rate	9.76
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.77
Difference	+.06
Broach Expectation	361

HURRICANE HAVOC ON PACIFIC COAST

FIVE JAPANESE STEAMERS WRECKED

FATE OF AMERICAN STEAMER UNKNOWN

LONDON, March 12.

Tokio.—A hurricane on the Pacific Coast of Japan has wrecked five Japanese steamers. It is feared that the majority of the crew, numbering 164, has been lost.

There has been no report of the American Dollar Liner "President Lincoln," bound from Seattle to Yokohama, carrying 100 passengers and a large crew, since March 9th, when she was approaching the storm area.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT RUMOURS

WANTED INFORMATION

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—It was the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, who was often raising a question in the columns of the old "Kaiser-i-Hind," whether Political Agents were at times Commission-Agents also? He was then Mr. D. E. Wacha, and your Bori Bhaibundh used to call him a rabid writer.

To-day, as we have been hearing all sorts of rumours about the Customs Department, we wonder, whether like the Development Department, it has also developed into another Commission Department of congenial companions? The silence of the Director of Information is significant! Will he please tell us:—

(1) Whether there are clear cases of gross irregularities in the Bombay Customs?

(2) What has been the amount of the discrepancy?

(3) How in spite of checks and counter-checks, fabrications have taken place?

(4) Who have misappropriated money?

(5) Who have aided and abetted in the matter?

(6) Are not white and brown men equally involved?

(7) Is there not a secret tussle going on between certain officers of the Government—one set trying its very best to make thorough investigations the other set trying to hush up matters?

(8) Is this loyalty? And towards whom? An inconvenient Maharaja can be damned as "disloyal", and can be spirited away at once.

(9) But even Minor officers of British Government, if they happen to be white, are to be treated as "innocent," and given good time to white-wash their blackboards? With the Director of Information answer the above questions early and fully and allay public suspicions and apprehensions, which are growing every day.—Yours &c.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR MADRAS?

DR. SUBBAROYAN'S RESIGNATION LIKELY

MADRAS, Mar. 12.

The Ministerial crisis still continues. The Chief Minister had a prolonged interview with the Governor this afternoon. Information in lobby quarters indicates the possibility of a Coalition Ministry, but much depends on to-morrow's Ministerialist party meeting. Apart from the Swarajist motion for the total omission of the Chief Minister's salary, the throwing out of any departmental grant on the transferred side which is now solely administered by the Chief Minister is considered in political circles likely to precipitate a further crisis necessitating Dr. Subbarayan's resignation.—A. P.

DECLARATION OF INDIA'S RIGHTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

torates. This would involve a great deal of time and labour and should be considered after the Conference has come to some decision on other points.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The distribution of powers between the Central and Provincial Governments was also fully considered. The Committee has drawn up lists of subjects wherein the Central and Provincial Governments should have exclusive control and also some in which they will have concurrent powers. The Central Government also should have all residuary powers. The Committee has also made provision for the settlement of disputes between the Central and Provincial Governments and between Provincial Governments. These should be settled by a committee presided over by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Committee has also suggested the definition of the word "citizen."

SEPARATION OF SIND AND ELECTORATES.

COMMITTEET APPOINTED.

DELHI, March 11.

The All-Parties Conference has adjourned to meet in Bombay on 19th May. Meanwhile on two controversial questions namely the separation of Sind and the form of the electorate two Committees have been appointed to make enquiries and submit a report.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The All-Parties' Conference held a prolonged sitting to-day at Dr. Ansari's residence and discussed the report of its subcommittee. Resolutions passed at the sitting together with the sub-committee's report have been published. The following are the resolutions:—

(1.) Resolved that the N. W. F. Province, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Coorg and the scheduled districts and any province which may be separated from an existing province shall be placed on the same footing in respect of its form of Government and its executive and judicial administration as any other province (passed nem con).

SEPARATION OF SIND.

(2.) Whereas it appears that the decision of the question of the separation of Sindh will be very much simplifield if an immediate enquiry is undertaken as to the financial aspect of the separation it is resolved that a Committee consisting of Haji Abdullah Haroon, Shah Nawaz Bhutto of Larkhana, Dr. Sheikh Abdul Majid, Prof. Chablani, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality, Bhai Ishur Das, President, Singh Sabha, Sindh with Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas as chairman be appointed to report to this conference at an early date whether a separated new province of Sindh would be financially self-supporting. If it would not be self-supporting under the present system of administration the Committee will suggest ways and means to make it self-supporting, if possible. On receipt of the report of this Committee the question of the separation of Sindh will be considered in all its aspects.

"Chronicle" Photo.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson distributed medals and diplomas to the Parsi members of the St. John's Ambulance Association on Saturday.

RAW COTTON

INCREASE IN WORLD CONSUMPTION

FAVOURABLE TRADE TURN FOR LANCASHIRE

LONDON, March 11.

A trade turn favourable to Lancashire is revealed in the returns of the International Cotton Federation for the six months ended 31st January. The increase in the world consumption of raw cotton was 258,000 bales, compared with the corresponding six months of 1927. Britain's increase in the same comparative period was 105,000 bales of cotton. The consumption in India, China and Japan had decreased.—Reuter's Special.

ID PRAYERS IN MAIDAN.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Twenty days of Ramzan have already elapsed, and Id falls after less than ten days. The holy Prophet Mohammad never offered the Id prayers in the mosque except on one occasion when it was profusely raining. He did not confine himself to these precepts, but has commanded his followers through several "Ahadis" (holy sayings) to observe Id prayers in "Mosalla" that is, an open maidan in large gatherings. On this very account the Fuquhas and Muftis of Islam have pronounced the following dictum:—

"To go for Id prayers in an open maidan is "Sunnat" (imitation of Prophet's actions), even though the Jam Masjid of that place may be very spacious and grand. "Alkhuruj Ilal Jubbanahi fi Salahil Id Sunnatan wo In Kan Yasahamer Almasjidul Jami" (Fatawa Alamgiri, pp. 150—Egypt). It is my fervent appeal, therefore, to all Muslims, young and old, and rich and poor, residents and travellers, Hanafis and Shafics, Malikis and Hamblis, etc., etc., to give up their habit of saying Id prayers in mosques according to the Prophet's commandments and to determine from now to offer them on the Esplanade maidan in "Mosalla Idain."

There are various benefits of this act besides of its being Sunnat, least of of these is that every low and high class Muslim meets and recognises his Muslim brother in real Islamic love, true equality and regard and exchanges greetings with him.—Yours, etc.

ABU YUSUF ASFAHANI.
Servant of Ulima and Attibas
Bhendi Bazar, Bombay,
March 10.

Mr. Dev Ratan Sharma, on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, objects to the appointment of this Committee at this stage because it is not settled what form of government the province will have and what responsibility the people will have to bear.

(3.) A question discussed at some length was the reservation of seats for majorities. It was found that while the Hindu Sabha and the Sikh League were strongly opposed to any such reservation, the Muslim League equally strongly supported it. The resolution of the Congress is open to the construction that reservation of seats may be claimed by minorities as well as majorities. The Conference is of opinion that it is possible to provide for the safe-guards contemplated by the resolution of the Congress and the Muslim League, by devising a system of election on the principle of proportionate representation by a single transferable vote or some similar method.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

This Conference resolves that a Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to investigate the whole matter and make its report to this Conference at an early date:—Srinivasa Iyengar, (Chairman), Shanmkham Chetty, Mangal Singh and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. Meanwhile representatives of the parties concerned are requested to lay the matter before their respective organisations and obtain full powers to deal finally with the matter at the next meeting of the Conference.

Representatives of the Muslim League dissented from this resolution.

(4.) The consideration of joint and separate electorates and the protection of minorities and like matters do stand adjourned till the receipt of the reports of these committees.

It was resolved that the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Conference on 22nd February be published and circulated to various political labour commercial and communal organisations, and opinions and suggestions be invited thereon by the 1st of May 1928, and the matter be laid before the next meeting of the Conference to be held at Bombay on 19th May 1928. It was further resolved that each of the said organisations be requested to send its delegates to the next meeting of the Conference with the necessary authority to confer and arrive at agreements with the Conference on all matters subject to the ratification of such agreements by their respective organisations.

SYMPATHY WITH EGYPTIAN NATION.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting held to-day considered the Egyptian crisis and passed a resolution sympathising with the Egyptian nation in its struggle against British Imperialism.—A. P.

KING AMANULLA IN ENGLAND

BRITISH PRESS ENTHUSIASTIC

CORDIAL WELCOME ASSURED

LONDON, March 12.

In anticipation of the arrival of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Arghanistan in England, to-morrow, newspapers publish, prominently, photographs, biographies and character sketches of their majesties, as well as official arrangements for the visit, while editorials assure Their Majesties a very cordial welcome.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S WELCOME.

EXCEPTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

LONDON, Mar. 11

Rugby.—Further details are available of the welcome that is being prepared for the King and Queen of Afghanistan who arrive in London on Tuesday and of the exceptional arrangements to make the visit interesting. They will cross to Dover from Calais and in mid-Channel their vessel will be met by four destroyers and five fighter aeroplanes which will escort them to the harbour where they will be greeted by salutes from shore batteries. After the Prince of Wales accompanied by the Afghan Minister has boarded the vessel and greeted the royal visitors on behalf of the King and Queen he will present the British suite specially attached to them for the period of the State visit. Among those in attendance on King Amanullah will be Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, Col. Sir Francis Humphreys, British Minister at Kabul, Col. Sir Clive Wigram, Col. Gabriel Wickham and Col. Dodd. In attendance on Queen of Afghan star will be Lady Ampthill, Lady Humphreys and Col. Fraser.

ADDRESS FROM MAYOR OF DOVER.

On landing King Amanullah will inspect the Navy Guard of Honour and will receive an address from the Mayor of Dover. When the visitors are met at Victoria by the King and Queen and their sons, the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary, the Secretary for India and other Ministers will be among those present. After the royal procession to Buckingham Palace King Amanullah and his Queen will later in the day visit the Cenotaph and the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey returning via St. James Palace where civic addresses of welcome will be presented to them. At night there will be a State Banquet in their honour at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday morning King Amanullah will receive Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the court of St. James at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday the City of London will entertain the King and Queen to luncheon at the Guildhall and in the evening there will be a dinner at the Foreign Office. Queen Soraiya will not attend but will be present at the performance of the Desert Song at Drury Lane Theatre.

EMBARKING ON SUBMARINE.

Some of the most interesting experiences awaiting King Amanullah will be provided by the Navy. When he motors from London to Portsmouth on March 19th, he will embark on submarine L22 which will convey him to Southampton. 'En route' the submarine will dive and do torpedo practice. King Amanullah himself firing the torpedoes. Later when he visits the Atlantic Fleet at Portsmouth he will see an impressive spectable of target practice with great guns as well as a realistic naval attack.—B. O. W.

POONA MUNICIPALITY

TERM FURTHER EXTENDED

POONA, Mar. 11.

It is reported here that Government have further extended the term of the General Body of the Poona City Municipality from the 30th June 1928 to the 15th August 1928. This is to enable the municipality thoroughly to revise the electoral rolls and to meet any legal objections that may be raised. It has also been found to be the most convenient date.—A. P.

BACK TO GAUHATI

POLICY INCONSISTENT WITH PLEDGES

At a special meeting of the Swarajists members of the Bombay Legislative Council consideration was given to a letter addressed by Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) to the party as a whole. The letter inter alia stated that the policy of walk-out and non-attendance at the Council meetings recommended by the Madras Congress was harmful to the interests of the public and inconsistent with the pledges given by the Swarajist members of the Council to their electors at the time of the election. The letter further suggested that the Congress should revert to the policy laid down in the Gauhati resolution which allowed the freedom of action to the Swarajist members in the Legislatures.

The members of the local Swaraj party were unanimous in their belief that the Madras resolution had to be revised in the light of experience gained during the last three months. The Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council has, it is understood, addressed a circular letter to the Swaraj parties in various Legislatures urging on them the advisability of calling a special meeting of the A.I.C.C. to revise the resolution passed by the Madras Congress.

Conquer Malarial Debility

"As long as I live I shall pray for the continued success of Sanatogen, which has saved my life. As a result of repeated attacks of malarial fever, I had become an absolute wreck and could not eat anything."

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen, I have had no more attacks of fever, my digestion is now perfect and I can eat and enjoy my food. A great indescribable feeling of cheerfulness has come over me," wrote Mr. M. J. Seth of Bombay.

The destructive work of the malaria parasite makes your blood thin, and, even when quinine has killed the parasite, this poverty of blood remains.

A short course of Sanatogen will strengthen the cells and tissues of nerves and body, increasing the quantity of red blood corpuscles.

In the "Medical Echo" of March, 1924, a physician writes on his results obtained with Sanatogen in 80 cases of anaemia. The average increase of red blood corpuscles in these cases was as high as 60% within three weeks.

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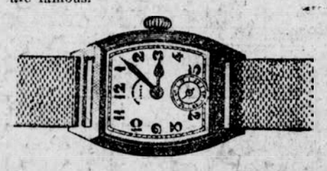

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For ates and particulars apply
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NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE

NEW LIFE AND WIDER OUTLOOK

RALLYING ROUND AT NASIK

Mr. S. B. Awari, M.A., LL.B., in the course of an appeal to Non-Brahmins to forget their differences and make the Nasik Conference a success, says: "The proposed Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference will be held on the 18th instant at Nasik. Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, J. P., has been unanimously elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Walchand Ramji Kothari, the pioneer of the Nationalist Non-Brahmin movement in the Bombay Presidency has been requested to preside and guide the deliberations of the Conference. About 200 members of the Reception Committee have already been enrolled. Messrs. Silam, Dongre and Gole are touring in the villages to organize local committees of the Conference and requesting the people to attend the Conference in great numbers and make it a success. An intensive propaganda has already been started to arouse the popular interest in the Conference and already the District Committees of the Conference have been established at Nagar Poona, Yeola, Belgaum and other places.

EXTENSION OF SCOPE.

The proposed Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference requires to be differentiated from the old Non-Brahmin movement led by Messrs. Jadhav and others. The restrictive regulations of the old Non-Brahmin movement governing the admission of members has been entirely done away with in order to facilitate the entry of as many members as possible subject to their adoption of the creed of the Conference which is the attainment of the full responsible government under the aegis of the British Empire by all peaceful methods. The Non-Brahmin Party under the leadership of Mr. Jadhav and others imposed an obligation upon its members to sever their connection with other political institutions of India before they sought permission to enter their fold. Such a regulation necessarily kept out a large number of Non-Brahmins from associating with this old Non-Brahmin organization. For instance, a member of the Indian National Congress could not be a members of the Jadhav Non-Brahmin Party if he did not cease to function as a Congress member. The Nationalist Non-Brahmin League of the Bombay Presidency is the direct outcome of this restrictive regulation. But if there is any extension of the scope of admission of members to the Nationalist Non-Brahmin League by making it discretionary for the members to belong to any other political institutions, it may at the same time be mentioned that the membership of the Nationalist Non-Brahmin League has been confined to the Non-Brahmins belonging to the Hindu religion only. The definition of a Non-Brahmin according to the old school was wide and comprehensive enough to include and mean all the communities except the Brahmins. There was no bar to a Parsi, Mahomedan or Christian to enrol himself as a member. Even a Chinaman could claim to be a Non-Rrahmin member of the Jhadav school. This disproportionate extension of the meaning of Non-Brahmin was of such a ridiculously farcical nature that the Parsis, Mahomedans and other communities safely ignored its existence altogether.

TWO IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

The two principal subjects that will be thrashed out at the proposed Conference on the 18th inst. are: Firstly, in view of the gravity of the political situation arising out of the announcement of the Royal Commission to inquire into the possibility of the further extension of the political rights, in the direction of the realization of the full responsible government by India a task most unprecedented in its nature, is the determination of the attitude to be adopted towards the Commission by the Non-Brahmin community of the Bombay Presidency. Equally, fundamental is the duty of unhesitatingly condemning the intended legislation on the small holdings Bill introduced by the Government in its last Council session which if brought into operation, is sure to affect the interests of the poor agriculturists of the Bombay Presidency to their greatest detriment. The legislation is fraught with serious danger to the economic interests of the poor agriculturists and is a meanest kind of exploitation of the poor, for the benefit of the rich Zamindars. The proposed Conference will have to set before itself the task of realising all the disastrous implications of the small holdings Bill and carry on an intensive propaganda to compel the Government to withdraw the measure immediately.

Taking last the Royal Commission, the task before the Non-Brahmin Conference is clear. Should they welcome the Commission or boycott it, is the burning question of the day. The exclusion of Indians from the Commission and the grounds suggested in support of such exclusion have been sufficiently exploded to require any further repetition. The procedure formulated by the Commission in spite of the endeavour on the part of Sir John Simon to liberalise it to certain extent is such as to remain unacceptable to a large bulk of Indian people.

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COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at a.m. 29.398 inches (.030 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.791 inches (.035 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in part 24 hours +.003.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.9 degrees -0.6 below normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 71 4 degrees)0 5 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 71 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 229 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy.—10) 0.

Earthquake report.—Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity having apparent by the same origin at about 1,900 miles away were recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 8 hur. 54 mits. and 11 hur. 29 mits. respectively on 10 hur. (I.S.T.)

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A LETTER FROM LONDON

NA BHA'S ARREST

TORY GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)
LONDON, Feb. 23.

Monday's mail brought us Indian journals containing hints that the Maharajah of Nabha might soon be restored to his State and his authority as Ruler. On the same day, however, the English dailies published cablegrams from Allahabad announcing the arrest and further degradation of the Maharajah by the Government of India.

Strongly though we feel for the unhappy and unjustly treated Maharajah, we note a widespread opinion that the latest incident is not so conclusive as it reads. In the House of Commons lobby talk attributed the Allahabad incident of February 18 to sudden irritation on the part of the Supreme Power. Perhaps it is as well to say at this point that the irreverent always use the words "supreme power" in a Pickwickian sense, owing to their frequent employment in minor communications by persons of lesser importance in "foreign and political" circles.

The view was expressed here and there that, after a short period of police guards and reduced allowances and further isolation from his advisers and sympathisers, the Maharajah will be (as was recently hinted) restored to his throne with some amount of independent authority. This view seems to have its origin in the welcome though surprising courage of Lord Irwin in handling the difficulty of Bharatpur. It is apparently hoped that similar activity will lead to the eventual restoration of the Nabha ruler to his gadi rather than to the Viceroy's surrender to men of lesser mould.

SIMPLE SPOOF.

Others, it must be said, took a more serious view of the situation. They could not forget that those moving the machinery of authority in India, while capable of precipitate reversals of policy, have adopted consistently despotic and unjust plans in the treatment of the Maharajah. The several stages of their conduct towards him have proceeded regularly from pinpricks and humiliations to mispresentation, the withholding of common justice, and the barring of defence up to baseless accusations and finally a charge of repeatedly taking part in anti-British activities. Some hold that these continuous attacks cannot be unconnected with an ultimate object, now involved in the last blow of the Mailed Fist at the insufficiently humbled ruler.

Even if the final goal was the present "order" of the Government to the Maharajah, without the slightest reference to Imperial Parliament, to "surrender the title of Maharajah and all rights and privileges", this will not close the matter. Members of Parliament show an encouraging optimism, side by side with some amount of flippancy. One Labour M.P. in the Loby said: "This 'anti-British activity' is simple spoof. All our delegates and visiting Members in India have become convinced that gross injustice has been meted out to the Maharajah of Nabha all along the line. Some of them have expressed this view; they are therefore, of course, "anti-British". If, as is possible, the unfortunate Prince has received a letter from any one of them, offering his services as a champion of justice, or has spoken to one of them on the tapped telephone, he is manifestly guilty of 'taking part' in anti-British activities!"

The Member added: "The seizure of the Maharajah's papers at his residence at the time of his arbitrary detention and removal will reveal his correspondence, or at least the letters he has received; and we shall be treated in Parliament to statements and insinuations regarding English M.P.'s. We will welcome the opportunity to expose the facts."

On enquiry of the Gurucharan Defence Committee, we met with absolute scepticism as to the charge of the Maharajah taking part in even one "anti-British activity." "As to taking part repeatedly in such activities", said the chairman of the Committee, "that expression convinces us of the falsity of the final allegation. For we know the entire history of the case, and can prove to any independent tribunal that up to the present climax the loyalty of the Maharajah to the King-Emperor and to the British Empire has been absolute."

The "degradation" of February 18 has been reported here with the addition of an incorrect and unjustifiable description of past events. Following the message of the "Morning Post" correspondent was printed a passage that "Nabha, a State in the Punjab, was taken over by the Government of India under an agreement in 1923, by which the Maharajah voluntarily separated himself from the State, but was allowed to retain his salute and titles."

This piece of effrontery can only be circulated in order to puzzle and discourage critics and questioners in Parliament and the advanced Press. The agreement and permission alluded to were the conditions thrust on the hammered ruler by the provincial representatives of the Supreme Power. The Maharajah has constantly explained, and his defenders have repeatedly circulated the declaration, that he has never made any agreement that was voluntary. His categorical statement is that he was subjected to irresistible pressure, and that he was deprived of the elements essential to an agreement:—Freedom of choice, the means of adequate negotiation, representation and protection, or the common safeguards of his property, interests and rights. Additionally, it is clear from the documents that he has never abdicated; that the Government of India did not, either in 1923 or at any time up to February 18, 1928, take over the State of Nabha, and that his disregard of "warnings" simply means his refusal to be entirely and completely coerced.

As the known incidents of the past can be so tinctured, it is difficult to believe that the present events will be ingenuously related in Parliament. This, however, will not prevent the defence of the Maharajah being continued, directly the views of Labour representatives who are visiting India have been received and considered.

Perhaps as happy a denouement as that of Bharatpur is still reserved for Nabha. We all hope so, and we tender the atrociously—used potentate our sympathy and our hopes for his early restoration.

REACTION IN THE SADDLE.

The Tory Government has made use of its substantial parliamentary majority to the limit. It has hastened the conversion of England into a protectionist country without any authority from the electors. It has continued as much as it needs for its purposes of the anti-constitutional powers grasped during a period of war. It has crippled the workmen's fighting organisations and supported the militant capitalists in their attacks on wages and on working-class independence. It has taken the work of revising the inadequate Indian constitution out of the hands of its less mediaeval alternatives, whether Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Snowden or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. It has encouraged the pepper-pots of the British empire in their petty despotisms by the appointment of such a man as Lord Birkenhead to his present position.

It would be splendid if we could write: "It is only for a year or two. Then a Lloyd George or a Thomas will reverse these policies and tendencies." Many contrary indications abate our confidence in the radical difference of such politicians. To secure any such results, active propaganda and independent political action, will be required and they will we believe be put in operation.

SOVIET ARRESTS.

ATTEMPTS OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS.

TAMPERING MINERS' UNIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Moscow.—Reporting to the Moscow Soviet regarding the Donetz arrests M. Rykoff stated that a dozen counter-revolutionary technical experts had been able systematically to disorganise the industry in the district. He was reluctant to admit that German and British commercial firms had been concerned in it, but it had been established that certain foreign firms had directly participated in the plot.

Berlin.—The German ambassador at Moscow has requested the Soviet Government fully to explain the reasons for the arrest.

TO FACILITATE MILITARY INVASION?

Riga.—A statement issued by M. Rykoff and M. Tomsky to the Public Prosecutor with regard to the Donetz arrests alleges that the arrested persons systematically tried to ruin the Soviet industry by flooding the best mines destroying the machinery and organising sabotage strikes, etc. The plotters were backed and paid by ex-miners and ex-shareholders particularly German industrialists for the purpose of weakening the Soviet defences to facilitate a military invasion. They were aided by trade union officials and hence a special conference of the executives of the "Red unions" urgently summoned at Moscow empowered the triumvirate thoroughly to "purge" the miners union.—Reuter.

STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SWIM FAILS

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Gibraltar.—Channel-swimmer Miss Gleitze left Tarifa at noon on the 11th March on an attempt to swim the Straits of Gibraltar, but gave it up at one and quarter miles distance from the African Coast. —Reuter's Special.

KING TO BE PATRON-IN-CHIEF OF B.E.S. LEAGUE

LONDON, March 11.

His Majesty the King has consented to become Patron-in-Chief of the British Empire Service League of which the Prince of Wales is patron. The King will, therefore, be patron-in-chief of the ex-soldiers organisations throughout the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

IN SACRED CAUSE OF HYGIENE

BOMBAY'S HEALTH WEEK

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Baby and Health Week takes place today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. The following notes on the Exhibition which will be open for inspection from 4 to 8 p.m. reveal the extent of the labour which the organisers have undergone in making it a success:—

The grounds adjoining the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, have been laid out with a central dais for the Cinema Screen and about 45 stalls running round four sides The different sections of the show are arranged with method and care necessary to impart knowledge in a systematic way and to convey to the lay mind the essential factors of health and disease. The exhibition has been divided into sections which deal with pre-maternity, maternity, common diseases of infants, foodstuffs, faulty environment, the milk problem etc. The general problems of sanitation and preventive medicine such as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases etc. are arranged in another section. The incorporation of general health hints with the problem of babies makes the exhibition complete with reference to the health of young and adults alike.

THE MATERNITY SECTION.

The maternity section is divided in "Prenatal," "Natal and Postal natal". The pre-natal section has been organised by Dr. Mrs. DeMonte and staff of the Cama Hospital with a view to giving advice to expectant mothers and to bring home to them the importance of their seeking such advice during the period of expectancy. The maternity section is organised by the Bombay Municipality and shows a hospital labour room and a labour room such as can be improvised in a chawl compared with the usual surroundings in the slums of the City in which child birth takes place. The post-maternity section is the work of the Infant Welfare Society. A model creche demonstrates how this society at its centres in Bombay shelters and looks after the children of the working mothers while the women are away at work and how they spend their time in happy and sanitary surroundings for many hours of the day.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. E. Sandilands is in general charge of the stalls of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality and of the Bombay Sanitary Institute.

The means by which 'Tuberculosis' is spread and can be prevented is impressed on visitors by representations of the conditions which promote the disease, and of the measures that bring about a cure or amelioration of symptoms. Dr. B. S. Kanga Municipal Tuberculosis Officer will explain details.

The "Vaccination Stall" is in charge of Dr. Sanzgiri and illustrates by models and statistical charts the effects of vaccination in the prevention of Small pox.

"The Milk Stall" in charge of Dr. C. Coutinho, Municipal Analyst, shows the handling and distribution of milk by sanitary and insanitary methods, with special reference to the Indian methods of producing, handling and selling milk. The stall has instructive photographs and exhibits, modern diary appliances and home utensils.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Modern medicine aims at killing the root cause of diseases by destroying the circumstances which give rise to them and in this respect the section of the exhibition dealing with the diseases of children is thoroughly upto date and in keeping with best modern teaching. The main principle underlying the lessons taught in this section are that prevention is certainly far better than cure.

Dr. J. J. Modi has an array of exhibits to show "Diseases of the Teeth", and lays particularly emphasis on cleanliness of both mouth and teeth as effective preventive measures against oral sepsis and decay.

"Care of the Eyes". Dr. Mrs. Socrates Noronha assisted by Dr. N. J. Meher Homji call public protection for the 'innocent victims of venereal diseases'—the children—the ravages of which are shown by a display of coloured posters, models statistical figures etc.

EXHIBITS FROM HAFFKINE INSTITUTE.

Col. Mackie and the staff of the Haffkine Institute are responsible for exhibits on plague, guinea worm, rabies and snakes. The guineaworm exhibit shows the worm, the method of infection and the symptoms caused by its presence in the body.

The Plague Exhibit contains live specimen of some of common rats met with in India and bring out various factors concerned in the etiology of plague as well as those that favour the prevalence of rats and fleas.

The Anti-rabic Exhibit shows how rabid animals can be recognised, and the procedure to be adopted by persons bitten.

The Snake Exhibit shows some poisonous and non-poisonous snakes commonly found in India. A printed chart shows how the poisonous snakes can be identified. There are photographs of the extraction of snake venom.

EDUCATIONAL STALLS.

What cannot be cured can be endured in a useful and pleasant way. The educational stalls give demonstrations on the re-education of senses. Attached to the Ophthalmic stall Mr. H. D. Chatrapati shows the educational value of training blind boys in reading, writing and music by a special method. Pupils of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind will demonstrate this system of education. Attached to the Ear, Nose and Throat stall, Professor Date shows the lip system of educating the deaf and Dumb.

ACCIDENT TO AIR LINER

DEAD BODIES PICKED UP

LONDON, March 11.

Heavy snow and squall forced down in the Channel French Air Union liner on the London-Paris service. The pilot and the mechanic who were the sole occupants, were drowned and were picked up by a cross-Channel steamer which salved the wrecked machine.

The Air liner which was forced down in the Channel was Goliath. Seven minutes after leaving the French coast, the pilot wirelessed that he was descending on the Channel. Wireless messages were immediately broadcast from the French and British sides informing the ships of the approximate position of the machine. The pilot of Imperial Airways Liner which was proceeding from London to Paris wirelessed shortly after noon that a steamer was standing by. The steamer which was carrying hundreds of passengers launched a life boat which picked up two bodies. The Airways Liner circled above the scene and then signalled that there were no more bodies. A certain amount of cargo was seen floating including women's handbags. The dead men had each a boot off as if they were trying to free themselves to swim. The bodies were brought to Folkestone.

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LACK OF VITAL FORCE
IMPOTENCE
PREMATURE OLD AGE
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Aksir No. 50.—This is the king of all tonics. It gives such an energy, strength and vitality which no medicine yet known can give. It manifests its virtues in a very few days. It makes you strong, valiant, manly and gives you strength, vigour and vitality. The very first day you will know its good effects. **Price:—30 Pills Rs. 14; 15 Pills Rs: 7; or less 2 Pills per Rupee.**

Aksir No. 1.—Like Aksir 50 it cures all forms of manly debility and rejuvinates lost vitality. It makes weak men strong, virile and potent and gives natural manly control. Those who cannot pay for Aksir No. 50, should order this atonce. **Price —64 Pills for Rs. 4 only. Sample As. 8.**

Aksir No. 12.—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it. **Price Rs. 3 for 60 Pills; Sample Re. 1.**

Aksir No. 40.—A very useful thing for students and celibates to cure dreams. **Price Re. 1. Sample As. 4.**

Aksir No. 27.—Two pills with milk will make one feel afresh. **Price 60 Pills Re. 1. Sample As. 8 only.**

Aksir No. 34.—A splendid cure for spermatorrhoea. Cures completely in a short time. Price 32 pills Rs. 2. Sample As. 8. For 34 B, which is also a brain and heart tonic. **Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs. 1-4.**

Aksir No. 15.—Makardhwaja the greatest tonic of the Vedicshastras Rejuvinates, and gives health and long life. **Price Rs. 50 per tola. Rs. 4/4/- per masha.**

Aksir No. 26.—(gold burnt.) Tones up the whole system, brain and heart and is also a sexual Tonic. **Price Rs. 80/- per tola. 1 masha Rs. 7/2/-.**

Tila No. 14.—There is hardly any Tila which posseses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives enjoyable strength and vigour to them. **Price Rs. 6. Sample Rs. 3.**

Tila No. 1.—Those who cannot pay the price of Tila No. 14 should use this tila which, too, will cure all complaints mentioned in No. 14 though in a longer time. **Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs 1-4.**

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The modern American girl does not argue about her destiny: she simply takes it for granted that she is entitled to a good time.

Social service or other activities of that order are looked upon as a sligthly superior form of enjoying life and of realising her possibilities. The sense of stern obligations in life means little to her. Why should it? The nation has prosperity. Why should she deny herself anything she wants?

When she wants anything, therefore, from a career to a young man, she goes right ahead for the goal.

Her attitude to her parents is one of engaging tenderness interrupted by long periods of complete indifference.

SELF-CONFIDENCE.

Her self-confidence is largely the result of her education. That education seems designed to hide from her the fact that knowledge is vast and difficult to acquire. Instead, it aims at equipping her with a complete outfit of mechanical achievements and easy summaries of knowledge.

The result is that the American girl really thinks she is well-informed and has no sense of posing when she acts as if she were.

Her education, too, is, from her babyhood to womanhood, with boys. It results in an easy familiarity which is easily deceptive to outside observers.

The typical high-school friendship is between two boys and two girls—a motor between two boys and two girls—a motor-car full.

'She is much more uniform than any other nationality of girl I have ever seen. She is the same short-skirted, silk-stockinged, lip-sticked, artificially-curled but strong and healthy young woman wherever you find her'.

She does not dress differently in different places or in different ranks of society, but rather in different approximations, depending on her purse, to the same type. The cinema does a great deal to form that type.

She shows arms and legs with an abandon that seems queer to people who have heard so much of beach censorships and bathing in stockings.

The American girl far more "reckless" than her grandmother—but then so is her mother. America does not hold the world's divorce record for nothing.

The American flapper grows up in an atmosphere of praise for liquor drinking. Many young girls say that to keep their place in school and college they have to drink at dances and indulge in "petting" and "necking" and other forms of goodwill which we usually associate with backward peasants rather than college students of good family.

She talks of her dates, which may mean appointments with young men or the young men themselves, quite freely to her parents and anybody else who cares to listen. The touching shyness about friendships between the sexes characteristic of effete countries does not exist.

Her looks appeal to European men, but I notice that European women are inclined to take the opposite view. They see the mechanism.

They know the cost of all the haircurling which even the poorest typist has to indulge in.

They know the tyranny of silk stockings.

They see, too, how readily the American girl will sacrifice food in the interests of a fur coat and silk clothing and a boyish figure—another result, according to my theory, of co-education, which makes the girls want to do and be the same things as the boys.

THE INDEPENDENT GIRL.

In spite of her fondness for boys, however, the American girl is much more independent of them when it comes to looking after herself. She bosses porters and men-servants and takes on responsibility (so long as it does not last too long) quite light-heartedly.

"Most of us girls would rather go on working a long time rather than have a family," I heard one office worker say, writes Wilson Midgley in the Daily New."

And that is about the status of the future generation in America, modified by the fact that the Catholic and Jewish view of the family upsets a good many calculations.

The American girl has quickly changing interests, all of them held with enthusiasm from Freudism to French architecture.

She expects to "do" something in the world, whatever her parents' position, and takes jobs just for the sake of having them. Housework she regards as the vilest slavery, partly because thousands of salesmen for domestic apparatus, from electric washing tubs to electric curling irons, have told her so.

A PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

(Continued from page 6.)

often been said that unless Swaraj is attained, unless we have full control over the administrative machinery and the financial resources in the country, unless the ruinous expenditure on the military, the police, the pampered and overfed civil service, and last but not the least, the dark secret service is abolished under a Swaraj regime nothing substantial can be done in way of nation-building. We do not deny that there is much force in the argument. No substantial external improvements can be done without large sums of money which only an indigenous Swaraj Government can provide. But the spirit of the people can be roused and that is an internal construction which must precede all real improvement. Unless the villagers help themselves even a Swaraj Government with all its possible resources will not be able to help them. If the villagers assert their will to live, if they combine among themselves to improve their lot, they can do much even under the most adverse circumstances and to induce them to do so is the real problem before constructive workers. Fighting against difficulties and obstacles they will regain life and strength and thus will be laid down the true foundation of national glory and greatness.

AUTONOMY IN PROGRAMMES OF WORK.

No cut and dried programme need be laid down for all times and for all people to follow. Let independent organisations be formed to suit local conditions and local needs. There is so much work to be done in the country; there is ample field of choice to suit individual taste and individual capacity. Workers must not be handicapped in their work by arbitrary fiats from "superior" organisations. Any work, any movement that will infuse life and spirit into the people, raise hope in their hearts, induce them to stand on their own legs and fight against oppression and tyranny, political, soical or economical should be undertaken wherever the opportunity offers itself. There are plenty of men and women in the country who will never join politics, who have no natural aptitude for it, but they can do invaluable constructive work if only they get the scope and opportunity to do so. To mobilise and organise these people under the banner of constructive work is an immediate and urgent necessity before the country.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

The most crying need of the hour is undoubtedly village reconstruction. But this work should not be undertaken simply to rouse the villagers against the present government; that may defeat its own end. The villagers should be roused rather to fight against poverty, against disease, against ignorance, against disunion. It is true that without sufficient funds the villages cannot be immediately improved externally to any great extent. But if the villagers try to stand on their own legs, if they combine with each other for furthering the common good, if they proceed with firm determination to improve their condition inspite of all difficulties and obstacles, they will get a new life, a new spirit which is the essential condition of all progress. For begining this work of infusing life into the dilapidated villages it is neither necessary nor proper to wait until independence is attained. This vital work should not be delayed any longer on any pretext and can be taken up even now in all villages if only willing workers are forthcoming.

BAND OF WORKERS.

So what is required is a band of enthusiastic workers who will take up village service as the mission of their life. It is idle to suppose that the villagers can be really helped by visiting them occasionally and, treating them with lectures and sermons. One must go and live with the villagers, settling in the village with some natural profession. There is no short cut to village re-construction. It is a very hard and patient work and must be perseveringly carried on for years against all difficulties. The villagers are practical men and will follow only those who acquire their confidence by practical work. Every school, every college for boys as well as girls in the country should have a village service society. Those only who pledge themselves to live in villages and take up village service after finishing their education should be enrolled as members of this society. This society will make arrangements so that the members, besides their ordinary studies, may have every facility of studying village problems through books, through lectures and debates as well as through occasional visits in batches to different villages during vacations or in course of emergent relief work. Poor students who are members may be financially helped by the society to carry on their studies. Then as the members leave schools and colleges after completing their education as far as possible, they should be helped to settle in villages as doctors, teachers, nurses, midwives, traders, agriculturists, artisans and so forth. Only thus the work of village organisation will be placed on a permanent basis. It is on these lines that village work has been carried on in Germany, Russia and other countries.

It is true that village work does not provide as much excitement as politics; there is little chance of coming to the lime light of newspaper approbation. But villages too, have their attractions which are no less substantial. To live in direct and fresh contact with nature and natural scenes is itself a privilege. To give life to the dying race, to lighten their burden of misery by sympathy and help, to create new crops, new articles, new organisations and institutions all this gives a joy which is akin to the divine joy of the Creator Himself. Political ambition, also, need not be wholly given up by the village workers. By doing solid constructive work for a dozen of years in villages they will acquire such discipline, experience and knowledge of men and things as well make them really fit to take a leading part in the general political life of the country. They will do well to remember that Garibaldi was a farmer and that Mussolini and Kemal Pasha were petty school masters in their early days.

Pondicherry March 7.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Colombo, March 10.—An earthquake shock was recorded shortly before midnight yesterday. The Colombo Observatory record indicates that the earthquake centre was at sea probably 500 miles south-east of Colombo. Eight distinct waves at intervals of half a second followed ten minutes later. The only damage done was the shattering of window panes and glassware.—A. P.

A message from Colombo states:—Following the decision of the Legislative Council to establish a University at Kandy, Councillors favouring the Colombo site have decided to memorialise Mr. Amery. There is a possibility that a deputation may visit England to interview Mr. Amery. It is expected that the Ceylon Government will invite a Commission of English experts to advise it regarding the establishment of the University.—A. P.

Sir Hugh Stephenson will open the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Congress, to be held at Patna between March 27 and 29, which will be presided over by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas of Bombay.—A. P.

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Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

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LATE MANILAL JOSHI MEMORIAL FUND

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are well aware of the activities of the late Mr. Manilal K. Joshi in promoting the cause of the Indian cinema industry. As one who has disinterestedly devoted his whole life in the cause of furthering the film literature of this country, the name of Mr. Manilal K. Joshi is bound to remain immortal in the history of the film literature of India. In the films which he produced and directed, he was mainly instrumental in bringing into unison the East and the West retaining at the same time the grandeur of Indian culture and Indian thought. He has produced several films, some of which have left permanent land-marks in the history of the indigenious cinema industry of India. While the Indian cinematograph industry was in its infancy, his production "Prithvi-Vallabh" depicted from the well-known historical romance of the same name of Mr. K. M. Munshi, one of the eminent living authors of Gujarat, created a stir in the cinema world by reason of his originality in the production of the said film.

As a director he was kind and courteous to his staff though firm in observing discipline and strictness while the films were being produced, and directed.

In his time he was one of the leading men in the Movie world and the newcomers in the line always approached him for guidance. As personal friend, I am informed that he held high hopes of developing the Indian film industry on model lines and of producing films which would have an international reputation.

I, therefore, hope that the cinema-going public and particularly the men in the profession will come forward with a liberal heart to put their quota in the proposed Fund for commemorating his memory.

It was the last wish of the deceased that a Pathshala should be opened in his name for educating the members of his community which is backward in that respect and accordingly the Fund has already been started to give effect to such wishes.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE OF HIS FRIENDS."

POST GRADUATE STUDIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After some discussion the Senate of the University of Bombay some days ago referred the report of the Syndicate on this subject to the same body. No one will dispute the fact the question of post-graduate studies is an important question to be dealt with seriously. These studies in all their branches are in need of complete overhauling; and the report of the Syndicate, therefore, is worth reading. There may not be complete unanimity in regard to all matters contained in the report, especially in the matter of allocation of grants to different branches of study; but all will agree on this point at least that the report contains some good, practical suggestions.

From the report it appears that the Syndicate wants to be strict in future in awarding M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. It is a good move in the right direction, but I do not understand why there should be such strictness only in the case of the highest examinations and not in the case of examinations from S. L. C. to B.A. and B.Sc. The facilities given to candidates to pass in these examinations have brought down the value of these examinations to a zero. The percentage required for passing in those and other examinations is simply ridiculous. The exemptions granted, have made the candidates dull and lazy. The Pass degree and even the Honours degree of this University in any branch of study has very little value in the market. The University, therefore, ought to revise all the courses of study immediately. As far as possible the system of exemptions should be abolished, and the percenatge required for passing the examinations should be raised sufficiently high. If this is done, B.A.'s and B.Sc.'s will find it easy to go through the ordeal of passing the Masters' examinations also according to new standard proposed by the Syndicate. What is wanted is uniform strictness from top to bottom.—Yours, etc.,

G. T. BAPAT, M.A., S.T.C.
Motiwala Building,
Lamington Road,
Bombay, March 8.

BAR, A BIG LOTTERY.

LORD SINHA'S REMINISCENSES

"MY FIRST BRIEF"

WHAT SUCCESS MEANS

We reprint the following from the "Basumati":—

I had a very large measure of success at the bar, where I worked for more than 30 years. It is natural therefore that I should have been asked often and often what it was that made for success at the bar. I could only answer 'I don't know.' It was often followed by a little cross-examination somewhat on these lines.

Q.—Is it great legal erudition that is most essential for success?

A.—It is very useful and by legal erudition I mean not only a knowledge and grasp of legal principles but also a knowledge of their practical application, But I cannot say that it is either essential for success or certain to attain it.

Q.—Is it gift of speech that makes most for success?

A.—It is perhaps most important at a certain stage, but there is little scope for it in the beginning.

Q.—Is it, then, good general education and hard work?

A.—They go a long way, but they alone are not enough, as there are too many instances to show.

Q.—Is it, then, tact and knowledge of men and manners generally?

A.—They are essential, but by themselves are not clearly sufficient.

Q.—Is it then a combination of all these qualities?

A.—A combination hard indeed to find; and so rare that if it was essential, few men indeed, would succeed at the bar.

BIG LOTTERY.

And so I always come back to my first answer that it is difficult to know what it is that ensures success at the bar. There is a great deal of chance in it—a good deal of what we call luck—but I should be sorry to think that success is purely accidental, and that the bar is, like marriage, a big lottery.

As I began my life at the bar without much of any of the qualities above described—I was too young for one thing—I think it might prove useful to many beginners if I were to relate for their benefit the circumstances under which I made my start. It nothing else it might be a sort of 'foot-prints', which many a snap wrecked brother, seeing might take heart again.'

When I started from India in July, 1881, in order to get called to the English Bar in London, I had not finished my general education, even so far as Calcutta could give it. I was in the fourth year class of the Presidency College and the examination for the B. A. degree in those days used to be held in January. I left six months before the examination, contrary to the advice of one or two of the professors who knew me and who thought that I might do better if I waited and took my degrees and possibly get a Gilchrist scholarship like what Prof. Percival himself did. But I could not wait, I was going without the consent of my guardians; and the particular moment was opportune for taking French leave. If I were to wait for six months or more, my adventure might never begin, for if my guardians came to know of my intention, they would, I thought, probably take effective steps to prevent it. So I left in the height of monsoons from Calcutta by the s.s. "City of Agra," whiih went all the way to London—a voyage then of 35 days. Soon after I reached England I got myself admitted into Lincoln's Inn. I was a student there for all the five years that I remined in England. The initial fees payable made a considerable inroad into the small capital I started with, but still unknown, at any rate unknown to persons who mattered so far as the business of a barrister was concerned—I can only wonder at his audacity. It was largely if not wholly due to complete blissful ignorance of the conditions considered necessary for success. It reminds me of a story about a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Westbury. When a solicitor handed him—then Sir Richard Bethell—a case in which he had advised years before in a sense directly opposed to the line he had taken now, his only remark was: 'It is a matter of astonishment to me that any one capable of penning such an opinion should have risen to the eminence I have the honour to enjoy."

Things did not look cheerful when I stepped into the bar library in November, 1886, on the day the courts reopened after the Pooja vacation of that year. The Calcutta bar was then the most crowded bar in India and there were giants. There were Paul Woodroffe and Evans, Monomohan Ghose, W. C. Bonnerjee and T. Palit, C. P. Hill, T. A. Apear and M. P. Gasper; and among the juniors, were Raj Narain Mitter and Lal Mohan Ghose, William Garth and Arthur Dunne, all of them doing a fair amount of what was called junior work. But there was, besides, a large number of unemployed juniors, mostly Indian, who had been plying to and fro between their homes and the bar library for years but had not succeeded in making any impression. These latter were the men with whom I came most in contact and they all impressed upon me that here there was little chance for a friendless stranger like we. The prospect, as I said, was desperately cheerless; but there was nothing else to do, for, I did not know anything else which I could do. And thus began the daily round of cheerless, almost hopeless, waiting at the bar library in the company of more than a hundred equally hopeless members of the learned brotherhood.

SILVER LINING.

But there is always a silver lining in the darkest of clouds and my silver lining came in the person of a young articled clerk in an attorney's office who had been in the same class with me in the Presidency College for four years though we had known very little of each other during that time. His name was Jadav Chandra Dutt and he afterwards became one of the cleverest attorneys of our court but died young. He was a real good fellow and a few months after I began, he came to me one Saturday afternoon with an undefended brief marked with the usual —34 rupees in cash. In those days it was almost unknown for an attorney to send such a brief with cash to a junior, who generally would have to wait till the next Pooja vacation to get his fees, if he got them at all. So the brief to me was doubly welcome, not merely because it would give me the chance of opening my lips in court but also because of the cash which accompanied it and which was sorely wanted. Do you think I was elated? Do you think I was burning with the desire to make an eloquent speech? Nothing of the kind. It was stark naked fear that took hold of me—fear that I would not be able to get the decree which the attorney wanted—fear that, unfamiliar as I was with practice and procedure and the art of speaking in court, I was about to damn my whole future for the sake of 34 rupees, badlly though I wanted them. Anyhow I went home that evening happy with my first fruits, but at the same time in mortal dread of the morning of Monday, when I should have to appear in court. Monday came and I was in my place in court at the bar with my small brief, every line of it marked in blue and in red and every word of it burnt into my memory in letters of fire. How different this was from the days when my attorney's one anxiety was to make certain that I had untied the red tape of my brief before I actually appeared in court for the case! The judge was Mr. Justice Trevelyan—himself a member of the Calcutta bar not many years before—a kindly amiable soul, who in his time helped many a lame dog over the stile. The case was called on in due time and I got up with my brief 'ready' because I had got it up by heart.

"My lord", I said, "this is a suit on a promissory note in respect of money lent in the following circumstances."

FIRST APPEARANCE IN COURT.

"What is the service?" interrupted the judge. I had not the least idea of what his lordship meant and so I went on to finish the sentence I had begun, trying to relate when, how and in what circumstances the money had been lent. But the judge was not listening, for, by that time he had finished reading the affidavit of servide summons—the most essential thing in an undefended case as I soon learned, and finding that it was 'personal service' to which no exception could be taken, he told me, as I was floundering along, 'Call your witness'. Again I was at a loss. I did not know what I was to do, whether I was to ask my attorney to bring his witness who might or might not be behind me or whether I was to ask the court-peon to oblige me by getting hold of my witness and making him come into the box. But apparently I had nothing to do in the matter, for as I looked behind for help to the attorney who was standing behind me, the witness was already in the box. The attorney told me 'Put your questions.' But before I could do so the judge himself had handed over the promissory note annexed to the plaint to the witness and asked him: 'Was that signed in your presence by the defendant?' and the witness gave his answer. Before I could say anything the judge asked him further: 'What amount is now due for principal and interest?' and the witness having given his answer, the judge again took the bit between his teeth and said 'Decree for rupees so much for principal and so much for interest, etc.' He turned to me and said 'That is all, Mr. Sinha,' and I knew with relief that the case was over. So that is my experience of the first case I conducted in court, if it can be said at all with any truth that I conducted it I left the court thinking that I had so conducted myself that there would be little chance of a second case for me. But apparently it was not an unusual experince because my friend, the articled clerk came round to me afterwards and said: 'You see now how easy it is and I am sure you will feel more happy when I come to you with the next brief' But it was along time before the second brief came, and longer still before I felt a reasonable degree of confidence in myself.

Rao Bahadur A. J. Modi, Dewan of Dharampur who expired on Sunday.

of any practising barrister or solicitor for practical training and therefore knew nothing of the practical application of law. I had never been a member of nor taken part in any debate in any debating society either in India or in England. It is difficult, therefore, to conceive of a man starting his career at the bar with more inadequate equipment than I did. And now, when I come to look back these many many years and consider the rashness of a man so ill prepared, starting life at a place where he did now know a single judge or barrister or solicitor, where he and his family were totally

WOMAN THE BORN DIPLOMATIST

RETICENT SUBTLE AND OBSTINATE

French feminists hail as a triumph for their cause the Government decision to allow women to compete for certain Foreign Office posts.

They look upon as illogical the ban which the Government still retains on the employment of women diplomatists abroad. Soviet Russia, they point out, has women ambassadors, while a Chinese woman is expected to reach here this week on an important official mission.

Madame Yvonne Netter, a champion of women's rights in France, said:

"Women are born diplomatists. They have the reticent spirit and in the pursuit of their wishes there is a subtle obstinacy which appears to be a necessary quality in diplomacy."

'SILLINESSES" T OXFORD

RULES RIDICULED BY UNDERGRADUATES

Some of the undergraduates at Oxford are in gentle revolt against what they call "the general system of petty interferences with reasonable liberty in Oxford"

In the current number of "The Isis," the undergraduates' weekly journal, they review a few of what they call "tiresome sillinesses."

"Why are we forced, whenever we have to attend schools," they ask, "to wear idiotic little strips of white cloth round our necks; absurd, unpleasant-looking creations of cardboard and inferior black material upon our heads; and obsolete and nasty togas swathed around our manly bosoms? . . . Why we should be decked out as dolls we find it difficult to imagine.

"Then there is another point that seems to be of greater import. When we return to our college in an evening, we have to inscribe our names in a nasty little book, and from this book, by some process entirely unintelligible to us, we are fined some varying sum. Every night, when we return to our 'digs' the same thing occurs.

"Now, we understand thot the money is dedicated to the college porter for his splendid energy in keeping out of his chaste bed until the fell hour of midnight. Now why, in the name of all that is remarkable, should the money that we have to pay for entering our lodgings at five minutes to twelve be given to any man or men in our college when our hard-worked landlady is the only sufferer?

"And why, if you come to think of it, should we be fined at all for being slightly late? After all, we are not, as may or may not have been said once or twice before, children. Twelve o'clock is a reasonable hour to enter. Why should the doors of our lodging-houses be locked at ten?"

EYE EXERCISE.

(RABINDRANATH SARKHEL.)

Exercising the eyes to relieve them from strain is the latest medical advice. Learning to see without strain is not half as easy as it sounds. Many of us never relax our eyes, even in sleep. And the habit of straining is intimately bound up with the habit of staring. You will notice that persons with extremely poor sight have a way of fixing their eyes in a changeless stare. It is partly to get out of the staring habit that one practises the universal swing.

A prerequisite is that one should imagine some simple object quite perfectly and hold in one's mental vision while swinging the eyes upon an outer object. The imagined object may be a printed period. Or it may be easier for you to picture a small letter "o" or one of the initials of your own signature. Whatever you select for the purpose your imagination of it must be perfect in form, and intensely black, standing forth distinctly on a snow white ackground.

Having fixed your interior object of vision, you swing your eyes rhythmically from one side to another of your mountain your page of type, a picture on the wall or perhaps an optical test card, always carrying your interior object with you. And your first purpose in this is to see the mountain, or whether it is, swinging from side to side in the opposite direction to that of your eyes.

This probably will not happen immediately. When it does happen, you will be started at the suddenness of it, and by the brisk independence with which the test card, picture, lamp page or mountain will shoot from side to side, as if by its own motion, as your eyes go in the reverse direction. With that experience comes a sense of lighters of freedom. The eyes feel as if a load has been lifted from them and the type they had been reading with difficulty now stands out clear and black upon the white paper.

A singular feature of the process is that if the patient's mental feature of his period initial or other interior object is blurred or imperfect, or disappears, his habitual defect of vision will re-assert itself.

To overcome the difficulty of making the mountain move you are advised not to give more than a vague attention to the exterior object, just be conscious of its mass as your eyes pass and repass it but not to let it drug them into anything like detailed inspection, for that would, instrict the magical swing.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, Nature has hustled you, in this weary, woeful world of ours to receive, as a rule, kicks and seldom, if ever, farthings, let alone halfpence. For this plight of yours, however, my sympathy does not go out to you. For out of the fiery furnace of trials and tribulations you will be turned into purest refined gold. As Thackeray—may peace be to his high soul: I hope to be excused for disturbing his celestial rest by quoting him now and then—beautifully said: "Heaven chastens those whom it loves best." A magistrate of the Thames Police Court, in a meeting held at Mansion House, in referring to the work of the Rescue Work Society spoke of the wretched dance-palaces. He said:— "I see the tottering ruins of illicit romance every day, and I have said more than once that it would make the devil weep to see such wastage of splendid youth." I am not sure whether the devil weeps or Satan sorrows at all, but bipedal devils of Adam's descendants have wept and weep to shed crocodile tears while feasting on their prey. Your youth will be wasted not by frequenting the dance-dens but by being obliged to remain celebate, having no money to win over a Bibi. But the reward of all your privations will be enjoyed by you in Paradise where houris will be your constant companions and ambrosia and nectar your daily diet, whereas here you can't find, many times, money to pay for a loaf of "Broom Paoo"—(as'bran' is pronounced by Jhabwala's masses)—and "adha" (half) cup of tea. Hardship hath its victories not less denounced (renowned?) than war!

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